ESTABLISHED 1818.

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COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,733—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1899.

P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS OLD.
The only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0 PER BOTTLE.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CLYDE	4009	C. T. Denny	30th Sept.
M. L. MASSILIA	5026	C. Gadd	7th Oct.
CARTHAGE	5198	E. Lendon	14th "
M. L. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	4th Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	25th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	30th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers transhipthere for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.
The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports on route.
For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Oct. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.

The "IMPERATOR" and "IMPERATRIX" are expected TO RUN ALTERNATELY on the 1st of Each Month, from JANUARY to JUNE, 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	14th Oct., 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th Nov., 1899.
POSEIDON	A. Levs	3,578	7th Dec. 1899.
VINDOBONA	.....	4,351	7th Jan. 1900.
GISELA	.....	4,253	7th Feb. 1900.
TRIESTE	.....	5,095	7th Mar. 1900.
Steamer not fixed	.....	.....	23rd Mar. 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	.....	5,013	7th April 1900.
Steamer not fixed	.....	.....	7th May, 1900.
Steamer not fixed	.....	.....	7th June, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 8 months	Rs. 980.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	22nd Oct., 1899.

For further particulars, Passage, &c., apply to

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Passenger Agents, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
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CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street

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MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.
MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.
If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY, Esplanade Road. KARACHI, Bunder Road.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 3rd October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m. on the 28th September, calling at Kurrachee Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR POREBUNDER, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 4th October.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 30th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about 9th October.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th September, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
YARRA	4,255	Rogliano	19th Oct., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege, save.
For further Particulars apply to

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MUKE MARU," Captain S. Kawamoro, 3,323 tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 4th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 26th Sept, 1899.

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SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.
Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.
CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

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MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.
Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

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THE CELEBRATED "CAVENDISH" CUTLERY
IN IVORY AND "L'AFRICAINE" IVORY HANDLES.

POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS, AND CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS,
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TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FLEUSS TYRES!! FLEUSS TYRES!!

WE WILL FIT ANY TYRE YOU LIKE, BUT STRONGLY RECOMMEND

FLEUSS TUBELESS TYRES.

SEND FOR BOOKLETS.

1. Good rubber absorbs more vibration than inferior rubber. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre is made of carefully selected Para rubber.
2. There is no inner tube to get pinched or chafed.
3. The Fleuss has no wires.
4. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre conquers "Porosity." Porosity is a Fatal disease which attacks single tube tyres, and frequently ruins double tube tyres. Porosity means double puncture.
5. In the Fleuss Tyre punctures are located with great ease without removing the tyre from the wheel.
6. The puncture is repaired on the inside and he tyre can be detached and repaired in a few minutes.
7. It is absolutely unnecessary to take wheel out of machine to repair puncture in the Fleuss Tyre.
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9. The Fleuss Tyre does not fling mud on rider. The Fleuss Tyre is perfection in this respect. The three side corrugations spray mud away from the rider; they do not send it straight up. The Fleuss Tyre is therefore clean.
10. As regards speed the Fleuss Tubeless Tyre has all the advantages of a single tube tyre. Good rubber is buoyant and a speed promoter.
11. The pressure of air within the tyre serves to force the patch on when repair is executed, and not off as in the case of all tyres with an independent air tube.
12. Fleuss Tyre will hold air very long.
13. The Fleuss Tyre when punctured gives off its air less readily than any tyre having a separate air tube.
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Fleuss Tyres are on view at the Bombay and Provincial Cycle Supply Agency's Establishment,
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DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

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With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Curl	50	24	16
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THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

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Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

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Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES the BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS at Moderate Monthly Subscription. Also HOME PAPERS and MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
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REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

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	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
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Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

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Steel Frames, Rs. 6; Nickelled, Rs. 8; Silver, Rs. 30; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

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"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

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The Story of the Earth's Atmosphere. By Douglas Archibald, M.A., Fellow and sometimes Vice-President of the Royal Meteorological Society, London. With 44 Illustrations.

The Story of Germ Life: Bacteria. By H. W. Conn. With 34 Illustrations.

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The Story of the British Coinage. By G. B. Rawlings. With 108 Illustrations from Coins in the British Museum.

The Story of Life in the Seas. By Sydney J. Hickson, D. Sc., F. R. S., Professor of Zoology in the Owen's College, Manchester. With 42 Illustrations.

"Such books as these lay the reader under a deep obligation to writers of Dr. Hickson's eminence in the scientific World:—"Spectator."

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The Story of Religions. By E. D. Price, F.G.S.

The Story of the Cotton Plant. By F. Wilkinson, F. G.S., Director of the Textile and Engineering School, Bolton. With 38 Illustrations.

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CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S.S. "CLAN MACLEOD," arrived from GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to take delivery of their respective goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing Sheds. After removal from the landing Sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th September, 1899.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THIS HOME will be OPENED for the SEASON on 1st October.

Application for admission should be made to the Physician in charge of St. George's Hospital, Bombay, accompanied by a certificate from a medical officer.

R. G. CURRIE,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 27th September, 1899.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a competent and experienced SECRETARY and MANAGER, for the Cotton Spinning Mills, at Pulgaon.

Applicants with experience of Spinning and Weaving preferred. Good Salary. Apply with Copies of Testimonials, to

MR. KRISHNARAO PHATAK,
Director, Sub-Committee,
Pulgaon Mills, Nagpur, C. P.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber on WEDNESDAY, the 4th October, 1899, at 4-30 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the addition of the article "CRUSHED BONES" to the Postage Scale in accordance with ascertained measurements.

By Order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 25th September, 1899.

THE MARRIAGE PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION LIMITED
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the members of the abovenamed Company will be held at its Registered office near Pydhowni on SUNDAY, the 1st of October, 1899, at 4 P.M.

DHUNJISHAW FRAMJEE CHINOY,
Sole Liquidator.

Bombay, 27th September, 1899.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 and of the VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED (in voluntary liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition was on the 26th day of September, 1899, presented to the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL by the LIQUIDATORS of the abovenamed Company, praying that the said Court do confirm the sale by the said liquidators to Sir DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, BARONET, at the price of Rs. 500,000 (five lacs) of the moveable and immoveable properties of the abovenamed Company, more particularly described in the particulars of sale annexed to the said petition. And that the said petition will be heard before the said Judge on FRIDAY, the 6th day of October next. Any shareholder of the said Company desirous to oppose the same should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose. A copy of the petition will be furnished to any shareholder of the said Company, requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the usual charge for the same.—Dated this 26th day of September, 1899.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Attorneys for the petitioner.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF 738 OLD KEROSINE OIL LANTERNS, EMPTY K. OIL B XES, &c.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th September, 1899, at 3 p.m., at the Bellasis Bridge, Municipal Pipe Depot, a lot of empty kerosine oil boxes with tins, old K. oil street lanterns, broken chimneys, founts, burners, ladders and cast iron columns, &c.

Also at 4-30 p.m., at Dadur, the materials of the Bigaries Chawls at Dadur, for removal.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th September, 1899.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POONA RACES 1899.
EXTRA DAYS.
THURSDAY, 28th SEPTEMBER,
AND
SATURDAY, 30th SEPTEMRER.

SEASON TICKETS taken for Poona Races and Steeplechases hold good.

DAY TICKETS.

Prices as for Poona Races. For Special Trains, see Advertisement.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary., W. I. T. C.

Poona, 26th September, 1899.

THE BERAR MANUFACTURING Co., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING which was convened on the 27th September, instant, for the purpose of confirming the Special Resolution passed at a General Meeting held on the 4th September, instant, has been ADJOURNED to and will be held on WEDNESDAY the 4th October, 1899, at 3-30, P. M., at the Registered Office of the Company No. 2 Dalal Street, Fort, when the following Special Resolution will be submitted for confirmation, viz :—

The firm of Jehangheer Hormasjee and Co., at present composed of and carried on by Mr. Pestonjee Jehangheer Hormasjee have been Agents of the Co., since the death of Mr. Jehangheer Hormasjee on the 10th day of May, 1897, and the said firm of whatsoever members it may from time to time consist shall continue to be such Agents on the conditions stated in Company's Articles of Association for the remainder of the term of 25 years mentioned in Clause III. of the Articles of Association notwith standing changes in the members of the firm by death, devolution of interest, or otherwise, and the Resolution shall be embodied in the Articles of Association as Clause No. IIA.

II—The Directors of the Company are hereby authorised to execute to and in favor of Mr. Pestonjee Jehangheer Hormasjee carrying on business under the name and firm of Jehangheer Hormasjee and Co., and Agreement in terms of the foregoing Resolution and as contemplated by Clause 4 of the Memorandum of Association of the Company and Clause III. of the Articles of Association according to the draft which has been approved by both parties.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Agents.

GLIMPSES
OF THE
EAST.

40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter. Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

Rs. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

JUST THINK OF IT!!!

A VIEW ALBUM, containing a set of 24 views of the most prominent places in CALCUTTA, DARJEELING, and SIMLA, bound neatly in Cloth. (GILT) Covers, Size of Views, 4 in. by 4 1-2 in. Rs. 1-8 each album—A grand thing for presentation or for friends abroad. Cash or V. P. P.

TRUSTT & CO.,
145-1, Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum: up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Re. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, ESQ., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES, LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, Chima, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

RAGLAN CYCLES have a first rate reputation for all round excellence. We are now in receipt of the latest models, Rs. 250.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW and Co., Bombay.

TAILORING.—Our stock is very large and exceptionally good value given for Cash. Tennis Flannel Suits, from Rs. 26-8; Dress Suits, Rs. 85; Dress Dinner Jackets, Rs. 40; Navy Blue Serge, Suits, Rs. 35; Riding Breeches, Rs. 11-8. Trial orders are respectfully solicited.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

REDUCED PRICES.—Our Semi-Porcelain Brown "Forget me not" DINNER SET for 6 Persons with Gilt Lines. Original price, Rs. 22-8, now offered at Rs. 19-8.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, a Smart and Experienced DOCTOR, to attend to the Mill hands of Spinning Mills. Salary Rs. 250, with free quarters. Apply for particulars to "N. B.," care of this Paper.

WANTED a MECHANIC for fine work; state salary required. Credentials, and security essentially required. Apply "No. 214" care of this Paper.

WANTED, by an old established Firm in Calcutta, an experienced PARSEE GENTLEMAN to Canvass for Insurances (Fire, Life and Marine), Must be able to correspond in English thoroughly well, be of good address and able to furnish good certificates of previous services and reference. TERMS—Salary and Commission. Apply giving idea of salary expected to "ALPHA," care of this Paper.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT.—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience, good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Mallyallum, Hindustani and Marathi, Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

TO LET newly built BUNGALOW, Dady Sett Hill, Gawalia Tank Road, ready about the end of December. Offers of rent invited. Address N. J. DADY, 10, Patel Street, Fort.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

AUCTION SALE of Mr F. S. Dove's valuable furniture, piano, etc., at Elphinstone Circle, near Kemp and Co's., THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150 ℔, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co. Ld., NEW DEPARTMENT.—Now on VIEW, Works by Great Artists, viz.:—Rosa Bonheur, Meissonier, Leon Moran, Alma Tadema, Leighton, Dendy Sadler, Paton, etc., etc.

THE only Firm which repairs "Celestinas," "Aristons," "Phœnix," and all sorts of Hand Organs, and keep all spare Repairing and Tuning materials in stock.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

LADY CYCLISTS should inspect the SWIFT before buying elsewhere. Splendid value.—W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils. ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded Photographs, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS AND MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches, in all sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical Boxes of every description thoroughly overhauled, repaired, cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in thorough repair and overhauled by experienced and trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching and carefully packed. Repairs undertaken in all Branches. No 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable Information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis, guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

DEVERNEY'S SALVER.

JUST THE THING WANTED!

ALL WHO WANT TO POSSESS

SILVERY SALVERS,

USEFUL IN ALL HOUSEHOLDS AS A
SALVER, WINE TRAY, TEA TRAY, CAKE TRAY, &c.,
CAN HAVE ANY NUMBER

PRESENTED

TO THEM BY BUYING

DEVERNEY'S

* * * *

BRANDY

THESE SALVERS WILL BE GIVEN

TO EVERY ONE.

ONE WITH EACH BOTTLE,

BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY AND THE MOFUSSIL.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,

33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.

£13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUT SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 8 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should send for particulars of the
ORIENTAL'S
LIFE POLICY.
THE
Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India.

THE FUNDS
EXCEED
RS. 1,50,00,000.

Claims Paid Over
NINETY LACS,

Since the Company was Established in 1874.

As the Expenses of Management are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, the "Oriental" can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Moderate Premiums,
Unquestionable Security,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Office,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

POLICYHOLDERS SECURITY.

NEARLY ..... £9,000,000 Stg.

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ..... Rs. 10,50,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS... Rs. 1,87,50,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Tanjong Pagar.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jeres.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCOUNE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne
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P

NOTICES.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
SCRAP TIMBER FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th. of October, 1899, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-Fire), for the purchase of

TWO LOTS OF SCRAP TIMBER

now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, and can be seen on application.

TENDERS.—These must be made on Company's authorised Forms which can be had on application to the undersigned at his Office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit.

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier prior to delivery.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th September, 1899.

SACCHARIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST and Co., Inventors of "SACCHARIN," are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" used as a TRADE MARK or TRADE DESCRIPTION in India on any substitute for sugar or other class of Food stuffs, and have been using the same in India and the East, as such Trade Mark or Trade Description for 7 years past.

Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for Sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Saccharine," or colorable imitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,
Sole Agents in the East for Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST & Co.
Saccharin House, 23 to 31 Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME.

SCHEME FOR STREETS IN THE SION AND MAHIM SECTIONS.

F & G WARDS.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act, NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the TRUSTEES for the IMPROVEMENT of the City of Bombay have, for the purpose of providing building sites for the expansion of the City, under the provisions of Section 30 of the said Act, made a Street Scheme which provides for the construction of New Streets and the alteration of existing Streets intersecting and lying out the area situate in the Sion and Mahim Sections of Municipal Wards F & G of the Island of Bombay bounded as follows that is to say :—ON OR TOWARDS THE NORTH (in the Mahim Section G Ward) by the West side of lands bearing Survey Nos. 1542, 1543, 1544, and 1545, portion of land bearing Survey No. 1546, portion of Mahim Bazar Road, lands bearing Survey Nos. 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512 and 1513, portion of a public passage, land bearing Survey No. 1514, portion of Lady Jamsetji Road (also called Gapi Tank Road), portions of lands bearing Survey Nos. 151, 153, 154, 155, 156 and 157, portion of a public passage, portions of lands bearing Survey Nos. 179, 181 and 183, portion of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, land bearing Survey No. 186, portion of land passage numbered 205, land bearing Survey No. 223, portions of lands bearing Survey Nos. 223, 227, 234, 231 and 232, and portion of the G. I. P. Railway and (in Sion Section F Ward) by portions of lands bearing Survey Nos. 836, 837, 838, 841, 843 and 854, portion of a public passage, portions of lands bearing Survey Nos. 824, 825, 811, 812, and 813, portion of a public passage and portions of lands bearing Survey Nos. 807 and 809. ON OR TOWARDS THE EAST (in Sion Section F Ward) by the East side of a portion of Sion Road, the East side of Matunga Road and the East side of Naigam Road. ON OR TOWARDS THE SOUTH (in Sion Section F Ward) by the South side of Naigam Cross Road and portion of the G. I. P. Railway and (in Mahim Section G Ward) by the South side of Dadar Road, portion of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, the South side of a portion of Portuguese Church Road, lands bearing Survey Nos. 1450 and 1449, portion of a public passage, lands bearing Survey Nos. 1478, 1479 and 1481, portion of a public passage, land bearing Survey No. 1482, portion of a public passage, land bearing Survey No. 1574, portion of land bearing Survey No. 1576, portion of the Jamsedjee Tank Road, land bearing Survey No. 1563 and portion of a water passage situate North of the Hindu Burial Ground. AND ON OR TOWARDS THE WEST (Mahim Section G Ward) by the foreshore of Mahim Bay, which said area is more particularly delineated on the map of the said area at the office of the Board and thereon surrounded by red dotted lines. And which Scheme also provides for the acquisition of the lands within the said area which in the opinion of the Board, are necessary for or will be effected by the execution of the said Scheme. AND THAT the Office of the said Board at the Albert Building, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme and a map of the area comprised therein and the statements specifying the lands proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.—Dated this 14th day of September 1899.

W. C. HUGHES,
Chairman of the Board.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

BY GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION (Revenue Department) No. 2178 of the 26th March, 1898, holders of the AGRICULTURAL DIPLOMA* at the Bombay University, under the Revised Regulations, are granted equal rank with Graduates of the University, and are allowed all the special privileges enjoyed by the latter in the matter of admission to, and promotion in, the Revenue Department.

Candidates for the Diploma* in Agriculture are trained at the College of Science, Poona.

Students, who have passed the Previous Examination of the University of Bombay, are admitted to the Agricultural Branch of the College of Science.

New classes are formed in January.

Six Government Scholarships are open to competition, viz., two for each class, one of Rs. 20 per month and one of Rs. 10 per month. The scholarship examination for new students comprises three papers, viz., Algebra, Euclid and Elementary Science.

The College fee is Rs. 50 for each year.

Quarters are provided for students in a healthy situation near the Government Farm near Kirkee.

For further particulars apply to

THE PRINCIPAL,
College of Science, Poona.

September 1899.

* At a meeting on the 6th September University decided to convert the DIPLOMA into the DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF AGRICULTURE.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

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ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style near furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets, 5h. 50m. High water, 8-10m., 8-16a. Low water, 0-49m., 2-27a.

Ripon Planting Company, Hummum Street, 1 p. m.

Central India Spinning Mill Company, Parsee Bazaar Street, 3 p.m.

Mission at the Catholic Cathedral ; Sermon on Education.

The Transport Dunera, expected with drafts from England.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 4-45.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Veraval, Mangrol, Porbunder and Cutch-Mandvi per extra s. s. Patna, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, to-day.

LADIES BRANCH NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will be delivered, this afternoon, at 5p.m., by Mr. S. H. Aitken, on "Mosquitoes" at the residence of the Hon'ble Mr. A. Abercrombie, the Ridge, Malabar Hill.

MILLHAND STRIKE.—About four hundred operatives of the Jubilee Mill went on strike yesterday morning, in consequence of a dispute with the Manager. The police repaired to the scene and the strikers resumed their work.

AN ADDRESS.—In connection with the 66th anniversary of the death of Raja Ram Mohan Roy Mr. Sadashiv Pandurang Kelkar will deliver an address in Marathi, on "the straight way to reform," at the local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, at 6 p.m. this evening, when all are cordially invited to attend.

THEFT OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Dr. (Miss) Aimai J. Treasurywalla, who resides at Khetwady 8th Lane, has reported to the police the theft of a case of surgical instruments of the value of Rs. 209 from her brougham which was standing in Girgaum Back Road on Tuesday afternoon, while she was attending a patient.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, yesterday, the following paper was read : —Notes on the Hannam Section of the wandering tribe of the Golliars of the Deccan and of the Carnatic Provinces, by Rao Bahadur Rangnath Sadashiv Jayakar.

INOCULATION DEPOT.—An inoculation depot is opened in the big hall of house 337, Cheera Bazaar, Pallow Road, belonging to Messrs. Vasantrao and Wamanrao Nana Moroba, again this year. Dr. A. G. Viegas is in medical charge of it. Residents living in or near this locality without distinction of caste, color and creed, willing to be inoculated, should inform Dr. Viegas or Mr. Wamanrao Nana Moroba, who will make arrangements.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A LIGHT HEADED WOMAN.—On Tuesday morning police Ramosee No. 407, doing duty in the Leopold Mill, Haines Road, saw a Hindu woman jump into the mill tank and make for the deep waters. The Ramosee immediately jumped after the woman and managed to lay hold of her before she got out of her depth. On enquiries being made, it was ascertained that the woman, who is about twenty years of age, lives with her husband at Agripada. She has been known at times to get light headed and to wander about.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, George Gurr, an apprentice in the G. I. P. Railway, was charged at the instance of Inspector O'Keeffe, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing grievous hurt to Kazee Ismail Ali Sahib, by means of fists and stones. The complainant keeps a fire-wood depot at Mazagon, near which the accused also resided. On Monday evening some pieces of firewood were lying accross the road, blocking up the passage leading the depot and also the accused's residence. The accused went up to the complainant and told him to remove the "nuisance" at once, and began abusing him. The shopkeeper remonstrated with him, when he flew into a rage and struck complainant first with his fist and then with the stick which he had in his hand. Complainant caught hold of the stick, which accused managed to snatch away from his hand. The shopkeeper then began to run away, but was pursued by the accused who pelted him with stones which struck him on his jaw, breaking the bone. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate sentenced him to one day's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 40, which amount was ordered to be awarded to complaintant as compensation for the injury done to him.

DARING BURGLARY IN A MARWAREE'S FIRM.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief, Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Railway prosecuted one Jainarayan Anantram, on a charge of housebreaking and theft of currency notes of the value of Rs. 5,999, belonging to his master, Javermull Rampertab. The accused was also charged with the abstment of the offence. Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, appeared for the prosecution. From the evidence adduced it appears that the accused was a servant in the employ of Javermull Rampertab, a partner in the firm of Nundram Moolchund and Co., Marwaree bankers, carrying on their business in Sheik Memon Street. There are two doors leading from the staircase to the firm, and there are two strong rooms at each corner of the firm. There is also a side door, which opens out to the entrance of the privy. On the night of the 29th August last, accused with ten other servants went to sleep in the firm. It was stated that the accused had made previous arrangements with Javaliaprasad, a Marwaree, who actually committed the theft and who is now said to have absconded to Sutna. He seemed to have admitted Javaliaprasad through the side door, which was never locked and the latter concealed himself in an anteroom, where a large quantity of clothes is always kept. After all the servants of the firm had retired to rest, Javaliaprasad came out of the anteroom and opened the door of the strong room by means of a brass duplicate key, which had been provided to him by the accused previously from a Borah locksmith. After effecting an entrance into the strong room, he forced open a wooden cash box and abstracted therefrom currency notes of the value of Rs. 5,960. On the theft being discovered next morning, a report was made to the police, and the latter made a searching enquiry at the time, but failed to find any clue of the property or of the thief. Suspicion then pointed to certain individuals in consequence of which special policemen were posted to watch their movements. On Saturday evening last, a Hindu woman named Janki, kept-mistress of Javaliaprasad, was seen making an unusual display of new clothing and ornaments, which aroused the suspicion of the police. She was taken in custody. She then made a statement which led to the arrest of the present accused. From her statement, it appears that accused used to visit her place where Javliaprasad also resided. About thirteen days ago Javalia gave her Rs. 600 in currency notes and then proceeded to Satna. Out of the money she bought ornaments and clothing of the value of Rs. 100 and the balance of Rs. 500 she made over to the police. From a statement made by the accused, the police recovered Rs. 4,050 from a man, named Luximon, with whom the money had been kept for safe custody by Javalia. The balance was said to have been divided between accused and Javalia. The accused in his statement before the Court admitted that he got the brass key made by the locksmith and gave it to Javalia. He received Rs. 20 as his share and the remainder was taken away by Javalia. The Magistrate remanded the case, pending the arrival of Javalia to Bombay from Satna, the authorities of which place have already been wired to for his arrest.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL W. SMITH, half pay Royal Artillery is selected by the War Office to succeed Brigadier-General Curtis as Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery Punjab Command.

Lieutenant-Colonel de Jersey on promotion to that rank from the 41st Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Lucknow, is posted to the Royal Field Artillery in India for duty.

The following officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps are placed under orders for a tour duty in India—Major D. Wardrop, to the Punjab ; Lieutenant M. P. Corkery, to Bengal and Lieutenant M. M. Lowsley to Bombay.

Captain Vyvyan, Welsh Regiment, is permitted to retire from the service on pension.

Captain Cartright, 6th Bombay Cavalry, officiates as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General Aden, vice Captain Kenny, Officiating as D. A. Q. M. G. Army Headquarters.

Lieutenant Batty, 1-4th Gorkhas, is transferred to the 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha rifles Punjab Frontier Force.

The following officers are permitted to return to duty :—Lieutenant Colonels Welchman, 2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent; Nasaali, 13th Bombay Infantry, and Stevens, 4th Madras Infantry ; Major Gilbert, I. M. S. ; Captains Couper, 14th Gurkhas, Daly, 32nd Madras Infantry, and Gough, 5th Bengal Cavalry, and Lieutenants Harcourt, 2-3rd Gurkhas, Hodgkinson, 6th Bengal Cavalry, Paine, R. A., No. 4 Hazara Mountain Battery, and Branson, 28th Madras Infantry.

The following remain at home on extended leave: Majors Gilbert, I. M. S. (three weeks), and Lumsden, 3rd Bengal Infantry (two weeks); Captains Wimble, Commissariat Department, (four months); and Blakeney, 3rd Bengal Cavalry (two months); Lieutenant Lawrenson, Commissariat Department (two months).

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

PREPARATIONS IN BARODA STATE.

THE distress in Gujerat and Kathiawar is becoming severer, and Government and Native States are making arrangements for relief and other works to be established. With commendable promptitude Baroda is the most important of the states, and contains the largest population, to relieve whom will tax the highest resources of the state. The Maharaja Syajirao has risen to the height of the occasion and sanctioned a generous policy. A general out-line of the measures taken by the state will be found interesting and will serve as a useful guide to other states.

The present famine differs from its predecessors in this respect that in past famines there used to be some rain at all events though unevenly distributed ; while in the present season the break is continuous ; the rainfall in the beginning was scanty; and the single shower which favoured as in the long interval was not sufficient even for the growth of grass. The agricultural operations excepting those depending on irrigation have practically come to a stand-still ; and the fodder on which the life of the cattle depends has become scarce the usual supply of the agriculturists never lasting them beyond the year. Thus the whole of the Baroda Territory except part of the Navsari Division may be said to be suffering from the scarcity of fodder and water.

The first concern of the State was therefore to create confidence in the minds of the agriculturists, and to keep them on their work ; for, under these circumstances there is a tendency to migrate. In order to check this tendency the State decided to make larger advances of money to the ryots, ordinarily the Government gives three lacks of rupees as agricultural advances, this year however the sum has been increased by Rs. 1,03,000. The money will be distributed in small quantities ; and the usual guarantee and other restrictions which are very useful in ordinary times will be dispensed with in issuing Tagavi advances this year, and it is expected that the ryots will make timely use of the concessions. To give them further inducements to produce irrigated crops the water cesson newly dug wells and other Government sources of irrigation will not be levied this year. A reward of two rupees per Bigha, but not exceeding twenty rupees in an undividual case ; will be given to those who will grow grass on their land, the Government will supply the grass seed to both grazing and for consideration.

The State has not got large forest tracts, the ingle big forest in there Navsari Division will hardly suffice for State requirements. But the usual grazing grounds there are left to the riots. The small forest in other Divisions and the Government waste land are thrown open for free pasturage.

The problem of water supply will be solved by the prompt construction of new wells or the deepening of old ones as soon as reports come from local authorities. Thus it is hoped the villages will be supplied with sufficient water for man and beast.

Having done so much for the ryots the State had next to turn its attention to the relief of the labouring population. In this matter also the state has done its duty by the people. A large budget amounting to twenty-nine lacs, has been sanctioned for the current year. It includes public buildings roads bridges, tanks, dams, drains, and other works of public utility. Both skilled and unskilled labour will have sufficient work on them. But the state has made another programme of works specially for famine relief which will cost in any more lacs. This programme chiefly consists of the earth-work of a portion of the Petlast Cambay Railway line Baroda-Godra chord line and Kaoli-Vigapur Railway line. It will give sufficient work for several thousands of labourers. Besides these works, several roads are contemplated for improving the communications in the territory. Tanks, wells, drains, dams and bunds of a similar nature undertaken all over the country will afford relief to the people near their homes. A sum of over two lacs has already been sanctioned for these works, excluding Rs. 54000 for Okhamandal last year, all the relief-works are in the charge of the Public Works Department ; the local Sevesus authorities having power to start immediate works as necessity arises, for this they have been given ample discretionary allowances so that whenever necessity arise, the local authorities will be in a position to give relief to the inhabitants This measure is eminently suited to check the emigration of the famine strikon populace.

Okhamandal in particular is occupying the special attention of the Government. This part has been in a chronic state of scarcity, and the Government has been for a long time trying relief to the Waghers—a turbulant class which is made to take to agriculture by a grant of very favourable concessions. This year relief has to be given to the Waghers and the non-Waghers a like, good many tanks have been already made, but this year additional tanks are to be dug and some roads are to be constructed. These are not considered to be remunerative but as the state has to give relief they are under taken with the object that in future years of scanty rainfall those will contain sufficient water for the purposes of the people. When scarcity was acute in Okhamandal many of the Waghers with their cattle were taken to the Gir in Dhari where the men will be put on relief works while the cattle can feed in the jungles. In connection with the relif works at Okha a poor house has also been started.

The Division of Surat is detached from the remaining Baroda Territory and special works had to be provided for the Gaekwadi population in Kathiawar. Several roads and tanks are sanctioned, and the scheme of constructing a Railway line from Chital to Amreli and from their to Chalala in Dhari is under contemplation. In fact, so far as the present requirements go, the programme of the Baroda Government is full and complete. And as time goes on, more and more relief works are being sanctioned.

Baroda Government does not even have interfered with the course of trade : nor does it undertake to import food grains of its own motion—a function which legitimately belongs to local merchants. Only in one case that of Okhamandal, where the local merchants were not enterprising enough to bring supplies from outside and where, it was feared, the local supplies had been well-nigh exhausted, the State undertook to import food-grains into the territory. But in all other cases the trade is left entirely in the hands of private persons, and it is hoped that local enterprise throughout will be able to cope with the serious problem of food-grains.

Gujarat is noted for its private charities ; and the State itself spends annually a very large sum on charity. In important towns and other places Government officials and leading citizens have joined together to organize gratuitous relief. There is no need for the State to take up this good work out of the hands of the private agencies. However, the State is on the alert, and will start poor-houses when need arises ; one such has already been started in Okhamandal.

It may be mentioned that Khan Bahadur J. A. Dalal is the officer in charge of famine work.

FAMINE STRICKEN PEOPLE IN BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Government have, in a resolution, issued instructions to the Political Agent at Kathiawar to put a stop to the migration of the famine stricken people from that District to Bombay. An order has also been issued to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, directing him to despatch back to their home those immigrants who have already put up in Bombay. It appears that about two weeks ago, Mr. Kennedy, Commissioner of Police, wrote to Government, regarding the influx of these people and the danger attending their collecting in Bombay. Since then the Government had been in communication with the Political Agent at Kathiawar regarding this subject. As a result of this the above orders were issued by Government on Tuesday last.

Early yesterday morning Mr. H. G. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Superintendent Crummy, with a number of police officers, went round the city and collected about eight hundred refugees. They were taken to the Central Police Office, where these people were accommodated in the extensive compound, pending their despatch, this evening, by the steamship Cavery, to Kathiawar.

These people were during the day provided with food. It is stated that arrangements for the passage money and the occupations of these people have been made by the Political Agent at Kathiawar. There are still many hundred of refugees remaining in Bombay and they will be despatched to their native country in batches.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 28th September, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place to-day (Thursday):—No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound) at 8-15 p.m.. 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Road Headquarters) at 8-45 p.m., 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

2. The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps from the 25th instant and posted to No. 2 Sub-division, No. 1 Company—No. 659 Gr. A H Jones.

3. There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee at the Corps Club to-day (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m. members of the committee are particularly requested to attend.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

H. H. the GAEKWAR of Baroda has, says a Rajputana paper, set apart a sum of Rs. 7,000 for presenting to Prince Ranjitsinhji in recognition of the fame he has won in the world of cricketeers.

ALLEGED MISCONDUCT OF LAWYERS.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, Mr. Macpherson barrister-at-law, appeared before the Honourable the chief Justice, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade, and presented a petition of Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhoy, an attorney of the High Court, and applied for a rule *nisi* calling upon Mr. Lowjee Wadia, barrister-at-law, of Ahmedabad, and Mr. Hiralal, solicitor, of Bombay, to show cause why the prayer contained in the petition should not be granted.

The Chief Justice remarked that they had read the petition, and it seemed to them that the matter was serious enough to require the Advocate-General to move for a rule to show cause why the parties should not be struck off the rolls.

Mr. Macpherson replied that the Advocate-General had seen the petition, and if he were present in Bombay, he would have submitted the petition himself, but he was in Poona for the meeting of the Legislative Council, and their Lordships might take it that he moved for the Advocate-General, but he would be glad to adopt their Lordships' suggestion for the issue of a rule to strike the parties off the rolls.

The Chief Justice observed that it seemed to him to be a case of professional misconduct.

Mr. Macpherson said that as regards Mr. Hiralal he did not deign to answer their repeated applications made for an explanation ; and the rule might be directed against him which would bring matters to a head. The last prayer of the petition was perfectly general, and it would be competent for their Lordships to make the order suggested.

The Chief Justice observed that although the Legal Practitioners' Act did not apply to Bombay, still as a Court they had full powers to deal with the matter. What they had before them was a petition of Mr. Bhaishanker, but the Advocate, General must move in his official capacity. The Chief Justice also enquired if the Law Society had moved in the matter.

Mr. Macpherson replied that the matter had been already before the Law Society as would appear from the petition itself, and he presumed that the Law Society would instruct counsel. That was directed in one of the first cases which the late Chief Justice Sir Louis Kershaw had before him of a petition made by the Law Society as regards the conduct of an attorney.

The Chief Justice ordered a rule *nisi* to issue against Mr. Wadia and Mr. Hiralal, requiring them to show cause why they should not be struck off the rolls or suspended from practising, or why such other order as the Court might think proper should not be passed ; and made the rule returnable on Thursday, the 5th October.

The following is a copy of the petition presented by Mr. Macpherson :—

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

To the Honourable the Chief Justice and other the Puisne Judges of this Honourable Court.

The humble petition of Bhaishanker Nanabhai of Bombay Hindu

Respectfully Sheweth,—1. That your petitioner was enrolled as an attorney of this Honourable Court in the month of January 1878, and since his admission has practised as an attorney and notary Public in Bombay. He is also a member of the Bombay Incorporated Law Society, and is now a member of the firm of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga.

2. For some time past your petitioner has been practising during a portion of the year in Ahmedabad where he soon succeeded in building up a large practice.

3. The Hittechhu Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, was a joint stock company at Ahmedabad, of which one Nagindas Lallubhai was the secretary, treasurer and agent. About the end of the year 1897 or the beginning of 1898, the affairs of the company were found to be in a state of great confusion, and the company was heavily involved in debts. The agent suddenly disappeared from Ahmedabad about the beginning of February last, and at a meeting of the shareholders of the company held soon after, a committee of management was appointed to look after the affairs and protect the interests of the company. Mr. William Hudson, the former manager of the company's mill, was appointed Chairman, and your petitioner was appointed the legal adviser of the committee of management, and as such he took part in meetings of shareholders and creditors, and on examination of the books of the company discovered serious defalcations in, and fabrications of, the accounts.

4. Eventually the District Judge of Ahmedabad, on the application of a shareholder of the company, which was supported by other shareholders and some of the creditors, made an order for the winding up of the said company, Mr. Hudson being appointed provisional Liquidator. The order for winding up was subsequently confirmed on appeal by this Honourable Court.

5. Your petitioner's firm was appointed Solicitors to the Provisional Liquidator with the sanction and approval of the District Judge, and soon after the Provisional Liquidator, with the sanction of the District Judge, laid a criminal information against the said Nagindas Lallubhai before the First Class Magistrate of Ahmedabad, charging him with criminal breach of trust and fabrication of accounts. A warrant for his arrest was issued by the Magistrate, and in execution of the warrant, the said Nagindas Lallubhai was arrested at Dumas, a village in the territories of His Highness the Nawab of Sachin, where he was in hiding, and brought up before the Court, and subsequently released on bail.

6. The said Nagindas Lallubhai was, in due course, committed to take his trial before the Court of Sessions, and the case came on for trial before Mr. F. X. D'Souza, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, on the 1st day of August 1899. Your petitioner, with the consent of the District Judge and with the consent of the Public Prosecutor and in association with him conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Crown and Mr. L. Wadia, barrister, practising in Ahmedabad, instructed by Mr. Hiralal Saraya, solicitor of this Honourable Court and a brother-in-law of the accused Nagindas Lallubhai, represented the accused.

7. After a hearing extending over six days the learned Judge found that the defalcations and falsifications and fabrications of entries charged were proved, that there was not sufficient evidence to bring them home to the accused.

8. In the course of the cross-examination of Ranchod Lallu, a witness for the Crown, Mr. Wadia, advocate for the accused, asked the witness the following question. "Do you know on what terms Mr. Bhaishanker (meaning your petitioner) and the accused stand?" Your petitioner objected to the question on the ground of its being irrelevant, and a discussion thereupon ensued, which is thus recorded by the learned Judge, as appears from the certified copy of the notes of evidence obtained by your petitioner :

"Mr. Bhaishanker objects to this question on the ground that it is entirely irrelevant, as the relations subsisting between the prosecuting counsel and the accused can never be relevant in a criminal inquiry. Mr. Wadia replies that Messrs. Bhaishanker and Hudson have personal feelings in this case, that Mr. Bhaishanker in consequence of a long standing enmity with the accused has been tampering with the witnesses and getting up evidence in order to ruin the accused. Mr. Bhaishank replies there is absolutely no ground for the insinuation." The Court ultimately over ruled your petitioner's objection, and the witness stated in answer to the question as follows : "I know there was a dispute between the accused and Mr. Bhaishanker, but I do not know on what terms they stand at present. I know there were cross-suits between the accused and Mr. Bhaishanker. At that time partisans of the accused and Mr. Bhaishanker had gathered together. I did not see them fight with each other. The line of the accused adjoins that of Mr. Bhaishanker."

9. Your petitioner says that the charges made gainst him as aforesaid by Mr. Wadia, and subsequently repeated by him in his address to the assessors, were absolutely false and made without any foundation or warrant of any kind whatsoever, and, as your petitioner believes with reason, without any instructions, and consequently "mala fide." Not a single witness for the prosecution was asked one single question by Mr. Wadia at any time during the conduct of the prosecution to lay a found tion for even remotely hinting at, much less to justify, the making and repetition of such scandalous charges, and this circumstance alone warrants your petitioner in submitting that it cannot be true, as stated by Mr. Wadia, that he was acting under instructions. Moreover, no evidence whatever of any kind was adduced or suggested to exist on behalf of the accused in reference to these charges made by Mr. Wadia ; in fact no evidence was called for the accused ; and though your petitioner is not concerned with the charge of personal ill-will made against Mr. Hudson, he may be permitted to say that every one of the crown-witnesses who, it was alleged or suggested by Mr. Wadia, had been dismissed by Mr. Hudson for refusing to give evidence against the accused, emphatically denied the allegation and suggestion.

10. Your petitioner may be permitted briefly to refer to the dispute between the said Nagindas Lallubhai and himself which was the only pretext put forward for the charges made and repeated against your petitioner as aforesaid, so as to show how recklessly and unjustifiably they were made, and how scandalous and unwarranted they were. Your petitioner owns a house in Ahmedabad which is used for a charitable dispensary and free reading-room and library, and which adjoins the house of the said Nagindas Lallubai. Nagindas having made what your petitioner thought was an unfounded claim to a wall of the house as being a party-wall and attempted to interfere with certain ancient lights of your petitioner, certain differences took place which were soon settled by the said Nagindas agreeing to an arrangement with the agent of your petitioner, your petitioner himself being all the while in Bombay. The said Nagindas having subsequently acted in contravention of the said agreement, your petitioner, after giving him notice which he disregarded, filed a suit against him in Ahmedabad, and Nagindas filed a cross-suit against your petitioner to have the said agreement set aside. When the cases were nearing their close, the said Nagindas Lallubhai, under the advice of his advocate, Mr. Mody, became anxious to settle the suits, and came to your petitioner in company of his vakil, begging for a settlement. Your petitioner offered to consent to a settlement but on his own terms, which were agreed to, and the said Nagindas paid your petitioner's costs of both the suits, and had certain of your petitioner's windows enlarged and replaced at his own cost, and there the matters ended. In view of the said charges made against your petitioner on the pretext of the said dispute, your petitioner expressed a desire that the proceedings in the said suits should be sent for and recorded in the said sessions case, but though the learned Judge sent for the papers he did not consider it necessary to put them on the file of the case, and was pleased to say that they disclosed nothing against your petitioner.

11. Since the termination of the said proceedings your petitioner has had no dispute or difference of any kind or sort directly or indirectly with the said Nagindas Lallubhai, nor had he any reason to suppose that Nagindas harboured any ill-will towards him,—your petitioner certainly has had none against him. On the contrary, since the termination of the said dispute, the said Nagindas always professed himself to be friendly to your petitioner, and actually retained him as solicitor for the company, and on several occasions sought and obtained your petitioner's advice and assistance in reference to the affairs of the company and its mill. At the request of the said Nagindas your petitioner once appeared for the company in the matter of an application for attachment before judgment made by a creditor, and successfully resisted the application. Even after the launching of the prosecution against the said Nagindas Lallubhai on the charges aforesaid, your petitioner always received him, his attorney, Mr. Hiralal, and his agents in a friendly manner, and afforded them every help and facility in giving inspection and otherwise for the defence, and up to the last moment Mr. Hiralal professed to be thankful for the fairness and courtesy with which your petitioner was conducting the prosecution. Your petitioner had no personal feeling of any kind against the accused, nor any personal interest in the prosecution or its result, and desired only to do his duty, by placing before the Court the evidence in the case, and especially the result of his examination of the native accounts on which the case rested.

12. Your petitioner respectfully submits that the charges made against him by Mr. Wadia during the examination of the said Ranchhod Lalu and repeated by him more than once in his speech to the assessors and which have even been reproduced in some of the Ahmedabad papers, were made recklessly and unscrupulously, and as your petitioner has reason to believed without instructions, and were actuated by malice and personal ill-will ; and that in making the same, even if he did not technically exceed, he certainly abused, his privilege of advocate, and has been guilty of an impropriety of conduct opposed to the honourable traditions of the Bar, and so grave as to call for inquiry at your Lordship's hands. Your petitioner respectfully submits that before making such charges, especially as they were made, against a party or a witness, but against the advocate representing the Crown, it was the duty of Mr. Wadia and Mr. Hiralal who was instructing him, if the charges were made under his instructions, to satisfy themselves of the truth of the charges, or that there were reasonable grounds for making them, or at least to use more than ordinary care and caution before lending themselves to the making thereof.

13. Your petitioner says that he is most anxious to court the fullest inquiry and investigation with reference to the charges so made against him as aforesaid, and to vindicate his character against these aspersions in a court of law. But as the persons concerned in making the charges are likely to seek shelter under the cover of privilege as advocates, no civil or criminal action may be open to him against them ; and the Judge before whom the charges were made has omitted to take any notice of the conduct of Mr. Wadia, or to report what happened before him to this Honourable Court. The result is that charges which, if true and established, must disentitle your petitioner to be retained on the Court rolls, remain, and will remain on the record against him, and he will have no opportunity of clearing himself, except by obtaining an expression of your Lordships' opinion in such inquiry as your Lordships may be pleased to make or direct in justice to him and for the honour of the profession.

14. Your petitioner by letter dated 18th August, 1899, addressed to the said Mr. Hiralal, requested to be informed if the said charges were made under his instructions, and if so of the grounds thereof, but no reply of any kind was given, though the application was repeated on the 24th idem, and subsequently a letter on the subject was addressed by your petitioner's firm to Mr. Hiralal's firm of Messrs. Hiralal Mulla and Mulla on 1st September instant. Copies of the said letters are hereto annexed and marked collectively A. Mr. Hiralal and his firm having thus up to the present day studiedly ignored these repeated applications for an explanation, your petitioner was constrained to place the matter before the Bombay Incorporated Law Society for opinion, and the members of the committee, who are amongst the oldest and most respected members of the profession, have made the following minutes of their opinion on the subject :—

An imputation calculated to do serious harm to the personal and professional reputation of Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai having been made against him in open Court by counsel instructed by Messrs. Hiralal, Mulla, and Mulla, and such imputation having been recorded by the Court, I consider that Mr. Bhaishanker is entitled to address Messrs. Hiralal, Mulla and Mulla, as he has done and that they in accordance with the etiquette of the profession, as well as with ordinary notions of fair and just dealing, ought to answer Mr. Bhaishanker's letters even if they have good reasons for refusing to answer his inquiry. Those reasons (if any) they ought to state.

C. B. L. (MR. C. B. LYNCH.)

18th September, 1899.

I agree with what Mr. Lynch writes, but am not quite sure that Messrs. Hiralal and Company are bound to give their reasons for declining, if they do decline, to answer Mr. Bhaishanker's enquiry. Suppose they did not instruct counsel to make the statement, it might be difficult for them to give a reason which would not inferentially disclose that they did not instruct counsel.

F. A. O. (MR. F. A. OWEN.)

Assuming Messrs. Hiralal refused to answer Mr. Bhaishanker's question, I think he is entitled to their reas

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You may make whatever use you think fit of this declaration.
We are, Yours faithfully,
(Signed) ANGELINO SIMON ANDRADE,
The foregoing Signature attested on the 29th July, 1899, by DARIO TEIXEIRA DA CUNHA.
I hereby certify the foregoing signature of DARIO TEIXEIRA DA CUNHA to be in the true and proper handwriting of the same who is a NOTARY PUBLIC of this City.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 27.

CONSOLS continued in London at 104 1-2, yesterday. French Rentes were 1-4 per cent. higher, at 100 3-4; and Paris Exchange on London declined 1-2 centime, to 25·27 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 112; while 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-4 per cent. lower, at £63 5-16. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 7-8d. Bar Silver was unchanged at 27 1-8d. per oz.; also in New York at 59 1-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being still at 4·85 3-8 dollars.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 1,720,000 quarters, compared with 1,790,000 quarters at the end of the preceding week.

Spot Mid.-Americans Cotton was 1-32d. higher in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 23-32d. per lb.; East Indians were unchanged, and so were American Arrivals. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 6,000 bales. The market closed firm, Surats firm, Arrivals steady. The Manchester Market closed strong.

In New York, prices of Cotton were without change at 6 3-4 cents per lb., for Ready Mid.-Uplands, 6·55 cents for December Futures, and 6·69 cents for March. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 50,000 bales.

Locally the Cotton Market has to-day been steady in tone. Exporters did not operate; but the Mills bought 200 bales Bengal at Rs. 160, 100 Chandoor at Rs. 168, 100 Bhagulkhote at Rs. 160, 100 Khamgaum at Rs. 171, 100 Oomrawattee at, Rs. 165, 100 Karanja at Rs. 165. "Good" Broach, for March delivery, was quoted at Rs. 201 per candy; Fully Good Bengal, for January, at Rs. 157; "Good" Bhownugger, for May, at Rs 174.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are steady and without any further change in prices.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	505	bales.
Wheat	2,074	cwts.
Linseed	1,377	,,
Rapeseed	1,151	,,
Gingellyseed	850	,,
Castorseed	1,444	,,
Rice	50,976	,,

FREIGHTS continue quiet but steady.

EXCHANGE has been firm at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits. The enquiry for Bank Paper was about nominal, although 1s. 4 1-8d. was practicable for Demand; of Merchants' Paper a moderate supply was taken at our quotation. Rates closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 3-32d. to 1s. 4 3-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d. ,,
Credits 3 months' Sight	1s. 4 5-16d. ,,
Francs	1·71 1-2 ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are firm at 95 3-4 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 95 1-4 for the Settlement.

SHARES are dull, China Mills are Rs. 10 lower, and Swadeshi Rs. 5.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

The following is the statement of traffic, week ending 16th September, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total—	1,52,722	2,22,899	5,557	4,51,178
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ miles.	...	...	...	3,63,776

Increase ..... Rs. 90,402

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 9th September, 1899, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	69,000	1,75,000	4,000	2,48,000
Or per mile of Railway	150	379	9	538
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	7,65,557	14,95,880	30,504	22,91,941
Total for 10 weeks..	8,34,557	16,70,880	34,504	25,39,941
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	57,373	1,40,637	933	1,98,943
Per mile of Ry. do.	125	305	2	432
Total to corresponding date do.	7,46,446	14,33,677	37,485	22,17,608

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 49,057
Ditto to date ..... ,, 3,22,333

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 9th September 1899, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	200	...	500
Or per mile of Railway	17	12	...	29
For previous 9 weeks of half-year.	3,416	1,597	5	5,018
Total for 10 weeks..	3,716	1,797	5	5,518
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	224	59	2	235
Per mile of Ry. do.	13	3	..	16
Total to corresponding date do.	3,223	1,822	11	5,005

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 215
Ditto to date ..... ,, 452

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 9th September, 1899, on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,300	13,000	60	16,360
Or per mile of Railway	23	92	1	116
For previous 9 weeks of half-year.	31,356	1,24,010	1,012	1,58,408
Total for 10 weeks ...	34,656	1,39,010	1,102	1,74,768
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,094	11,933	38	15,685
Per mile of Ry. do.	22	85	...	111
Total to corresponding date do.	37,213	1,51,003	1,708	1,89,924

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 675
Decrease to date ..... ,, 15,156

FEROZEPORE-BHATINDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 9th September, 1899, on 54·59 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,400	2,100	..	5,500
Or per mile of Railway	62	39	...	101
For previous 9 weeks.	33,246	19,562	...	52,808
Total for 10 weeks.	36,646	21,662	..	58,308
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	..	...	...	...
Per mile of Ry. do.	...	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date do.	...	...	...	...

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—SEPTEMBER 26.

10 p.m.	80·3

WEDNESDAY.—SEPTEMBER 27.

6 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	82·2
2 p.m.	83·5
4 p.m.	83·7

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MATHIAS—September 17, at Karachi, the wife of Captain Mathias, I S Corps, of a daughter.

DEATH.

NIGHTINGALE—September 20, at Calcutta, Cecile Blanche, wife of G E Nightingale, Cawnpore.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1899.

IN another column we publish an account of the special relief measures adopted by H. H. the Gaekwar to combat the famine which threatens to be exceptionally severe in the Baroda State. The relief measures adopted are both elaborate and comprehensive, and they have taxed to the utmost the large and varied resources of the State. Fortunately the ruler is enlightened and liberal, with broad sympathies for suffering humanity. The large population of the State is scattered over a large area, greater indeed than that of any other Native State in Gujerat. Consequently the measures adopted must be elastic in their application. The present famine is unlike its predecessors, in this respect, that in past famines, the rain was plentiful in the beginning, though unevenly distributed. In the present instance the absence of rain has been almost continuous; even the onset of the rains was scanty, thus practically bringing to a standstill all agricultural operations. The very grass withered before it was half-grown. This in itself is an untold evil, as the supply of cattle fodder never lasts over a year. The State, Navsari division excepted, suffers already from the want of both fodder and water. This would naturally bring about a migration of the agriculturists, but the precautions which His Highness has adopted are wise and liberal, and will keep the distressed people in their own districts. His Highness has decided to make large advances to the ryots to the extent of four lakhs and sixty-three thousand, the ordinary advances every year being three lakhs. In making these Takavi advances, the State has wisely decided not to enforce or impose the usual guarantee or other restrictions which are indispensable in ordinary times. To assist the ryots in the production of irrigated crops, the water-cess on newly-dug wells and other Government sources of irrigation is dispensed with. The Government have decided to give a reward of Rs. 2 on every "bigha" of land on which grass is grown, undertaking to supply grass seeds without any charge whatsoever. the Government waste-land and forests are left open to free pasturage. This is for the benefit of the cultivators, but His Highness has not forgotten the labouring population. A large grant, amounting to twenty-nine lakhs, has been sanctioned for the current year. It includes public buildings, roads, bridges, tanks, dams, drains, and other works of public utility. In addition to this, the State has prepared another programme of works for special famine relief and it will cost many lakhs more. This programme includes the earth-work of a portion of the Petlad-Cambay Railway line, the Baroda-Godra chord line, and Kadi-Vijapur Railway line. This will give well paid employment to several thousand labourers. Besides these, many other works of utility will be undertaken at a cost of several lakhs of rupees. The programme, as outlined above, is comprehensive and all that human agency can accomplish to avert dire distress and acute suffering consequent upon the terrible visitation of plague, has been done by His Highness with an energy that deserves recognition and respect. The State has not interfered, nor does it contemplate interfering, with the ordinary course of trade in the import of food-grains. It is left in the hands of local merchants to whom it legitimately belongs; but in Okhamandal, where the suffering is acute, and where merchants are devoid of any enterprising spirit, an exception has been made. It is decided to open poor houses when need arises. The Baroda State's example can be followed with advantage by other Native States.

THIS year has been particularly fatal to Oriental scholars. We have lost several of the leading Orientalists of the world within a few months. Sanskrit learning suffered heavily by the death, last April, of Sir W. Monier-Williams, and that of Dr. Peterson only the other day. Semitic studies, and especially those connected with Islam and Arabic lore, historical and linguistic, lost a profound thinker and energetic worker in Dr. Leitner. Sinology and Chinese inquiry suffered much by the demise of Mr. Harlez, a couple of months ago. And now comes the news of the death of another great scholar, M. Joachim Menant, Member of the Institute, and great Assyriologist. France has been very unfortunate of late in losing several of its best scholars with a world-wide reputation. Within five years it has lost four such—Darmestater, Bartholemy St. Hilaire, Renan, and Menant, the last, though not the least of this quartette, was second only to these three, and shared with them peculiar tastes and studies,—with Darmestater his Avestic and Zoroastrian studies: with St. Hilaire his passion for Budhistic research: and with Renan his speciality for Semitic philology. M. Joachim Menant was chiefly known among the scholars of the world for his fruitful labours in Assyrian and Chaldaic languages and antiquities. He published Assyrian grammars, read the cuneiform inscriptions, and wrote exhaustive treatises on cepigraphy, reconstructed the annals of the oriental vernaculars of Assyria, Babylonia and Chaldia, and sketched in vivid language the civilization of these early days as preserved and entombed in the ruins of their palaces and cities. His magnificent "Recherches sur la glyptique Oriental," published like many of his works by the State, is a master-piece, and shows all that can be known from the remains of ancient Oriental sculpture. He continued to take interest in these studies in his old age. Only very recently he was consulted by the Government about the French expedition sent to the sites of the Assyrian and other monarchies for further research. Besides Assyriology, M. Menant paid great attention to Zoroastrian studies. So long ago as 1844 he published an excellent work on Zoroaster, the great religious reformer of ancient Persia, and the sage whom the modern Parsis revere as their prophet. This work—"Zoroastre: essai sur la philosophie religieuse de la Perse"—besides giving a life of the prophet, sketches his religious and philosophic system in a masterly manner, basing its exposition on the original Avesta and Pahlevi documents now extinct. In it the author shows great enthusiasm for the pure faith of Zoroaster, which lasted throughout his life and showed itself in the most practical form in the book which he aided his daughter, Delphine Menant, to write on the modern Parsis: their faith, history, manners and customs. "Les Parsis," published very recently, has been acknowledged as the standard work in French on their interesting race. M. Menant was considered by many who came in contact with him personally as almost a Zoroastrian, so deeply and zealously had he studied the faith of the ancient prophet and so much was he struck by its purity and absence of dogma and creed. It may be remarked that many other European scholars, who had devoted themselves to Zorastrian researches, have been noted for their admiration, verging almost upon adoption, of that ancient faith. Dr. Wilson, in his polemical work on the Parsis, taunts the famous Hyde, who wrote in 1700 the first account of the ancient Persian faith in any European tongue, with being nearly as much a Zoroastrian as a Christian. Darmesteter, the brilliant translater and expounder of the Avesta, was strongly inclined towards the faith of Zoroaster in his practical religious views, as was known to his intimate friends. M. Menant's last writing was the introduction he contributed to his daughter's French formulation of a life of Mr. B. M. Malabari. In this he shows his knowledge of contemporary India and its various problems, and his appreciation of England's work here. M. Menant kept himself in touch with the learned men of England and other countries, and many will remember the feast of reason and the flow of soul round his hospitable board where distinguished French savants mingled with their foreign *confreres*.

THE report on prisons in Bombay for 1898 shows that the criminal population is growing, the daily average number of prisoners being 10,090 as compared with 9,319 in the previous record. The smallness of the figures in 1897 is partly accounted for by reason of the release of 1,603 prisoners on account of the Queen-Empress Diamond Jubilee, and another factor, perhaps, is the infliction of heavier sentences. In years of bad harvests crime invariably increases, and considering the prosperity of 1898 it is not surprising to find the number of persons convicted has diminished to the extent of over 2,000. The smallness of civil prisoners in 1897 further illustrates that in a year of scarcity money lenders are unwilling to sue their debtors as the prospect of recovering anything from them is almost hopeless, and this satisfactorily explains the large increase in civil prisoners. The strain on prison accommodation was great, and 231 prisoners were shipped to Sind, and 210 convicts transported to the Andamans. The system of identification of criminals by finger tip impressions has not yet been long enough in operation to show appreciable results, but throughout there is a tendency for the police to more vigilantly trace the antecedents of offenders. It is not satisfactory to note that 18 convicts and 35 prisoners under trial effected their escape. Ten of the latter occurred as the prisoners were returning from Court to Nasik Police Station. It is obvious that the police did not take such precautions as are needed to effect the detention of persons charged with offences against the law. After the first escape it is only reasonable to expect that orders would be issued to circumvent such an incident recurring, and the fact that no less than 10 were allowed to evade the penalties of their crimes suggests that there must have been collusion between the police and the prisoners. How it comes about that 18 convicts were permitted to obtain their freedom is altogether incomprehensible, and these occurrences certainly call for the consider of authoritative officials. Attention is drawn to the backwardness of the prison industries in the Presidency, and in this direction there is ample scope for development. Printing works have been started at Yerrowda, but in the large prisons of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad there is very little organisation of prison industries. The extent to which jail-made articles are supplied to Government Departments is very small, but there is no reason why the requirements of the Police force should not be manufactured in the prisons of the Presidency. Such a policy would not only assist the Provincial funds but also be of benefit to criminals after completion of sentence, and if it is not too optimistic, be the means of enabling them to lead an honest life in the future.

FRENCH efforts at colonisation in this century have been anything but successful. The expeditions appointed to explore the region between the Upper Niger and Lake Chad have not added to the reputation of those concerned. The mission in charge of Captains Voulet and Chanoine reeks with infamy. In carrying out the orders of the French Government they treated the natives with such revolting cruelty that a junior officer refused to continue with the mission and returned to the coast. In order to investigate the charges of cruelty, which the latter brought, Lieutenant-Colonel Klobb was ordered by his Government to overtake the Voulet expedition and assume command. There is no doubt that Colonel Klobb was shot by the orders of Voulet and Chanoine, and to bring these men to justice the Foureau-Lamy Mission was directed to pursue the mutinous officers. Foureau and his entire force were annihilated by one of the African tribes, before they could reach the mutinous band and Voulet and Chanoine are still at liberty. How long is a matter of conjecture, for it is pretty certain that the native warriors, having scored a success, will try to efface those who have perpetrated unspeakable barbarities. On September 1st the *Matin* of Paris published information obtained from official sources concerning these excesses. It is said that on January 8th a native was beheaded because the unfortunate man did not know the situation of a certain road which the mission desired to find. A sharpshooter among their own troops was shot, because his captain considered he had fired too much ammunition in the course of an attack upon a village, and two other men met a similar fate, because they did not display sufficient alacrity in executing orders. Out of sheer wantonness Voulet set fire to several villages, and his fiendish delight in blood was never more displayed than in ordering twenty defenceless women, with babes at their breasts, to be stabbed to death with lances. The ruthlessness of such devilish acts almost makes it incredible that they could have proceeded from an officer of a foremost European Power, and they easily take rank with the unspeakable brutalities of the Turk or the artistic tortures of the Chinese. Disasters have repeatedly overtaken France in her efforts at colonisation in Africa, often by her representatives want of tact in dealing with the tribesmen, in whom a feeling of hatred is aroused and the revolting cruelties of the Voulet-Chanoine Mission will not lessen future difficulties in that region.

CAPTAIN WELLBY, who has just returned to London from Africa, has been on a remarkable expedition, having explored some of the unknown portions of Abyssinia and the countries lying north of Uganda between Lake Rudolf and the Nile Valley. His journey, apart from being of an interesting nature, is also valuable, as it adds greatly to our geographical knowledge. Captain Wellby has accurately located and mapped a whole chain of lakes between the Abyssinian Capital and Lake Rudolf, and he has discovered two of the sources of the Sabat River. He has had strange and unique experiences, having visited and lived with some twenty different tribes, several of whom are quite new to explorers. Among the latter were two races of giants, who inhabit the district of Walamo. This country has an evil reputation, being, it is supposed, to be wholly given over to demons, and any persons entering its boundaries for the first time become possessed by devils. The inhabitants Captain Wellby found to be very friendly, and their country abounds in natural beauty. Soon after entering this devil-infested zone the explorer found that some of his servants had suddenly become possessed by devils, in struggling with whom several men were injured. One man became in this condition in consequence of a Walamo having seen him eat. In order to dispel this supposition of superstitious nonsense, Captain Wellby took a meal in the presence of about 100 Walamos, and it is a remarkable coincidence that, although he had been in remarkably good health up to that time, the day after, he states, he felt thoroughly ill. It is needless to say that Captain Wellby was particularly cautious not to allow his followers to know anything was wrong. The natives wear enormous iron rings round their throats, resembling masher collars, and the unfortunate people have to take their walks abroad with their chins elevated in the air. An encrustation looking like salt is found near Lakes Hora and Lamini, and this is collected by the natives and sold for grain.

THE Honourable Mr. Rivaz will probably visit famine areas in Western India before proceeding to Calcutta; while Mr. Fanshawe, Post Master-General, goes next month to Kashmir, and the Hon. Mr. Thorburn to Kulu, on inspection duty.

MR. HARVEY, the Municipal Commissioner, has often been instrumental in saving the Municipality large sums of money. At yesterday's meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, it was stated that, on representations made by Mr. Harvey, Government had conceded the principle that a third of the expense incurred in preparing the Lustig curative serum should be borne by Government, and that the Municipality would accordingly be credited with one-third of the Rs. 23,063 already spent on the preparation of the serum.

MR. KAIKHOSRU N. KABRAJI, member of Bombay Corporation has given notice that he will move at the next meeting "that the President be requested to forward to Government a copy of the report from the Health Officer regarding the ventilation and sanitation of the public theatres in the city, and to suggest to them, under the circumstances disclosed in the report, the desirability of bringing these places of public resort under the control of the Municipal Commissioner by empowering that officer to license them after satisfying himself that they are constructed with due regard to ventilation, sanitation and public safety, and are furnished with proper appliances for extinguishing fire and with proper exits for escape in case of fire."

THE Commissioner-in-Sind having commented adversely on the action of the Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality in appointing a young and inexperienced officer like Mr. Permanand in charge of the important duties of Municipal Secretary and Engineer, that body specially convened a general meeting to consider the Commissioner's letter, when they resolved by a majority of votes to appoint a Sub-Committee to go into the applications received for the post and select a suitable man. The present Engineer and Secretary, Mr. Permanand, is reported to have tendered his resignation.

ON Friday last a timely downpour of rain was reported from Palitana and the adjoining district measuring about 50 to 75 cents. The District of Palitana is certainly fortunate in having frequent and seasonable rains. The outturn in the State is likely to be very abundant.

A WOMAN, residing in Mavai Taluka in Khandesh District who was starving on account of famine and could not get food for her two little children, threw them into a well and then threw herself in. Assistance was obtained and the woman was taken out alive; the children were drowned. The woman was placed before the Magistrate at Yaval who committed her to the Court of Sessions to stand her trial.

THE Government have notified that the number of mules likely to prove suitable for army purposes which, it is anticipated, will be purchased by the Army Remount Department during the year 1900-1901, is estimated at 577. The estimate is subject to alteration hereafter—Ordnance mules 2 years old and upwards 430. Baggage mules 3 years old and upwards 147, total 577. The average price for mules will be fixed by the Government of India, but every mule presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average fixed by Government is not exceeded. The purchases will be made under the orders of the Director, Army Remount Department.

SERIOUS allegations made against a solicitor of the High Court and a barrister-at-law formed the subject of an application made to Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade at the High Court yesterday. On a petition of Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai, of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, solicitors, Mr. Macpherson (for the Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, now in Poona) moved that the court would direct such inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Lowjee Wadia barrister-at-law, and Mr. Hiralal D. Saray, a solicitor, to be made, and to pass such order in reference thereto as might be necessary under the circumstances of the case; that this court would send for the record of the case heard before Mr F. X. D'Souza, additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, against one Nagindas Lallubhai; and after such enquiry as might be deemed necessary, direct that the portion thereof containing certain charges made by the persons concerned against Mr. Bhaishanker should be expunged therefrom. It was stated that the charges made against Mr. Bhaishanker by Mr. Wadia and subsequently repeated by him in his address to the assessors, were absolutely false and made without any foundation. On the 18th August last, Mr. Bhaishanker wrote to Mr. Hiralal, requesting to be informed if the charges were made upon his instructions, and if so of the grounds thereof, but no reply of any kind had been given. Their lordships, after hearing counsel, issued a rule nisi, requiring Mr. Wadia and Mr. Hiralal to answer the allegations made against them, &c.

AT Midnapore, a few days ago, a dacoity was committed in the house of a Brahmin woman. She was the only adult member of her family, which consisted of herself, one son, aged twelve years, and two infants, and a maid-servant. Her son and the maid-servant were sleeping in the verandah of the room in which she with her infant children were sleeping. The dacoits, after binding her son and the maid-servant and breaking open the door, began to search for the Brahmin woman and her valuables. She, in the meantime, went upstairs. She was then sitting at the head of the stairs with a bill-hook in her hand, and as soon as a dacoit entered the upper storey, she gave him a blow on his right arm with the bill-hook. The result was that the man fell back, and, bandaging his hand, fled for his life, with his comrades. As he held a lighted torch the man was recognised and satisfactorily identified, and was sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE Madras Government concludes its review of the administration of the Bellary Municipality during last year as follows:—"The administration cannot be regarded as efficient, as it showed retrogression in several respects. The collection of arrears was very slack, the condition of the roads left much to be desired, vaccination was backward, and registration of births and sanitation require closer attention. Seeing that there is a highly-paid Secretary who must be able to look after these matters, this state of affairs is not satisfactory. The Government, however, trusts that the Municipal Council will do its best to effect an improvement in all the directions above indicated in the current year."

AS we commented somewhat slightly last week on the malarial mosquito and his investigators we may take the following from the "Manchester Guardian's" London correspondence:—Detailed information received here concerning the Liverpool Malarial Investigation Commission in Sierra Leone fully confirms the importance of Major Ross's discovery of the malaria-bearing mosquito. As reference has been made to the fact that the species of mosquito associated with malarial fever in Italy and other parts of Europe was already known. I may state that the precise discovery made by Major Ross is the mosquito stage of the parasite of quarian fever in mosquitoes, which has been met with in some numbers in two or three localities. The next important move is to find the breeding places of this mosquito. Latest advices speak hopefully of the Commission being able to make this discovery, though so far they had only found any number of breeding-places of mosquitoes belonging to the genus *culex*, which are considered to be harmless from the point of view of malaria. The discovery by Mr. E. E. Austen, the dipterologist of the British Museum, who is with Major Ross, of the presence of the tsetse fly in Sierra Leone is also of great scientific interest. The fly had never previously been met in the colony, and was not known to occur, though one or two dipterologists had long suspected its existence owing to the fact that horses will not live in Sierra Leone. Every advantage will be taken of the opportunity of obtaining all information possible as regards the habits and life history of this pest, and this will lend, additional interest to the very useful and important work accomplished by the mission.

MAJOR MACONOCHIE, Officiating D. A. Q. M. G. for intelligence will, as at present arranged, act for Colonel Wolfe Murray, as D. A. Q. M. G. for Intelligence.

OWING to the recently disturbed state of the frontier special escorts have been furnished between Sarwarkai and Wana for the protection of the survey party working there in connection with the construction of the ekka road between Murtaza and Wana. The Local Government has offered rewards aggregating to over Rs. 10,000 for the capture of the leaders of the Gumatti outlaws who have so long harried the borders of Bannu and Kohat districts.

BY way of provision against impending scarcity in the supply of grain and fodder a sum of half a lakhs of rupees has been placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces in Bombay for issue to cavalry regiments in case of necessity.

MESSRS. MORGAN PRICE AND NEWBURN have applied for a concession for the construction of the Pathankote-Baijnath-Kangra Railway, seventy miles in length; their scheme contemplating a branch to Dalhousie and an ultimate extension from Kangra through Kulu and Mandi to Simla.

THE number of persons in receipt of relief during the past week reached 107,992; that being more than double the figure for the previous week, when the total was 48,652. The figures for Rajputana jumped from 21,664 to 48,949, there were 25,500 on test works in the Punjab, and 22,177 on test and relief works in Bombay. The Central Provinces granted gratuitous relief to 9,205 persons, and there were 2,161 on test works in Berar.

ON Sept. 5th the *Herald* publishes the following despatch from its Bogota correspondent:—The Colombian Government is determined to maintain its rights over the disputed Nicaraguan territory, and proposes to inaugurate a movement in England for the defence of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

AN Ilfracombe correspondent states, that a party of visitors who were sailing in a pleasure yacht off Lee on Sept. 4, met with an extraordinary adventure. Suddenly a large fish jumped on board and with its tail smashed all the vessel's gear, and broke the main boom. One gentleman received a blow in the face, which blacked his eye. The fish then thrust its nose into the cabin and remained quiet, and the party made for the shore with all speed. The unwelcome intruder proved to be a whalethrasher, fifteen feet long, and weighing half a ton. It is now being exhibited in Ilfracombe.—*Cum grano salis.*

THE Sanitary Congress met again on September 1 at Southampton. Papers were read dealing with the means of securing the best standard of vaccination control and the inspection of imported meat, anurging parliamentary powers for the control of iced cream manufacture. A resolution was carried recommending the council of the institute to make representations to the Government that it was of great importance to health and the trade of the Empire that a commission of experts should visit the Peninsula to report on the plague epidemic. The council of the institute were also recommended to urge the Government to undertake a scheme for the reduction of the prevalence of bovine tuberculosis, and that assistance should be sought of other associations interested in the subject. The business meeting was afterwars held, when reference was made to the success of the conference. It was explained that the total attendance had been over 2,000, that ninety-seven papers had been read, and that twelve introductory addresses had been delivered.

THE Emperor William arrived at Strasburg on September 4 to attend the autumn manœuvres. At a gala banquent held in the Imperial Palace the German Emperor spoke as follows:—Gentlemen, I express to you my congratulations on the condition in which I have found the Reichslande. I honour the feelings of the old generation, which found it hard to conform to the new order of things. I am grateful for and touched by the enthusiasm of the young generation which has sprung up under the flag of the empire. But, before all, I would impress upon the dignitaries of the Church, who have such a powerful influence on our people, to strive in their work and to use their personal influence so that regard for the Crown and confidence in the Government may become ever and ever stronger, for in these agitated times when the spirit of unbelief is rampant the Church's only hold is the imperial hand and the escutcheon of the German Empire. And I think, if I have read the hearts of the Strasburgers aright, that the enthusiastic reception accorded me to-day as well as yesterday at the opening of the parade, was also in some measure due to the impression made upon the inhabitants of this beautiful old city by the splendid appearance of the armed sons of this country renewing their confidence that "sub umbra alarum" of the German eagle the Reichslande is secured against all dangers. Therefore I raise my glass and drink to the welfare of the Reichslande in the hope that they may long continue to enjoy unalloyed peace for their quiet and rapid development. What lies in my power to maintain and rule my country in peace, that will I do, and you may trust me that you shall reap some of the benefits. Long live Alsace-Lorraine!

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRISIS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A BALLOON DETACHMENT FOR THE CAPE.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

A detachment of the balloon section of the Royal Engineers sails for South Africa on Saturday next in the Cape mail steamer.

SIR M. W. RIDLEY ON THE TRANSVAAL QUESTION.

The Right Hon. Sir Matthew White Ridley, Home Secretary, speaking at Blackpool, last night, said that if we are compelled to go to war with the Transvaal it would not be on the question of suzerainty or the franchise, but to redress the grievances of the Uitlanders.

BRITISH FORCES MOVING UP TO THE NATAL BORDER.

The Leicester Regiment, the Dublin Fusiliers, the Eighteenth Hussars, and three batteries of Artillery, besides a detachment of Royal Engineers, altogether making a force of 3,500 men are encamped at Dundee on the Natal border.

The 1st Battalion of the King's Royal Rifles and the Fifth Lancers have arrived at Ladysmith in Natal.

CONCESSION TO OFFICERS PROCEEDING TO SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 27.

Government have ruled that salaries of officers and others proceeding from India to South Africa are not liable to income tax, unless paid through Government to the bank or agent in India. Sums also disbursed through Government in India for the support of the wives or families in India are exempt.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE KHALIFA.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The proposed expedition against the Khalifa's stronghold at Jebelgedir will, in a great measure, depend upon the result of the Sirdar's tour on the White Nile.

Anyhow nothing will be decided until Lord Cromer, who is leaving England to-morrow, reaches Cairo.

KHEDIVE STARTED FOR EGYPT.

The Khedive has left Vienna for Egypt, via Brindisi.

SOVEREIGNS FOR INDIA.

The mail steamer Arcadia has left Melbourne with £1120000 in sovereigns for India.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE PUNJAB COURTS BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 27.

In presenting the Select Committee's report on the Punjab Courts Bill to the Council, to-day, Mr. Rivaz said the arrears are increasing and Chief Court at present is unable to cope with the work even with its present strength of four permanent and two additional Judges, which is in excess of the legislative requirements of the Province. Appeals which go to the bench of two Judges taking an average of about two years before they come on for hearing.

The Select Committee have made no alteration in the main scheme embodied in the Bill, except that the distinction between Small Causes and unclassed suits is abolished, further appeal being allowed unconditionally when the value of the suit is Rs. 2,500 or above.

A substantial modification, however, is made regarding appeals, where questions of law or custom are involved. Here the period allowed for making application for revision is extended from thirty to ninety days, subsequent procedure being that prescribed for appeals. The Small Causes under a thousand rupees, and unclassed suits under 200 rupees are excluded from this provision.

Mr. Rivaz added that a measure will be brought up to be passed at next Council meeting. He remarked incidentally also in the course of his speech that the law of second appeal in general contained in the Civil Procedure Code, has been declared by competent authority to need amendment, and it will probably be revised shortly.

THE KIRK SESSIONS BILL.

At the Council meeting, to-day, the Kirk Sessions Bill was passed with modifications proposed by the Bombay Government, for providing for proof of incorporation of the Kirk Sessions. The Report of the Select Committee on the Central Provinces Court Wards Bill was presented, the Home member reserving comment thereon until the next meeting, when the measure will be taken into consideration. The report of the Select Committee on the Punjab Courts Act was presented by Mr. Rivaz; the Lieutenant Governor of Punjab also making an important speech, in which he pointed out how the present excess of second appeal in the Punjab makes the Lower Courts timorous, and the Chief Court overburdened with petty cases. He described the measure as a compromise between two means, namely those of endeavouring to obtain despatch and of not doing injustice. He thought that the provisions which enable the Chief Court to revise cases a necessary check upon the subordinate judiciary and generally supported the measure.

THE PUNJAB ALIENATION BILL.

In introducing the Punjab Alienation Bill at the Supreme Council, to-day, Mr. Rivaz made an important speech. He began by reviewing the history of the measure and showing how the matter had been under discussion since 1872, and how much the action now taken owes to the sustained exertions of Mr. Thorburn. The present Bill, he explained, is based on the proposals of the Punjab Committee convened by Sir Mackworth Young. The principal point in which it differs is in not permitting alienations between agriculturists to be free from all restrictions as proposed by the Punjab Committee, the reason being the fact of so many alien money-lenders being also nominally agriculturists. To avoid undue narrowing of the market for free sales, however, the Bill provides that while previous sanction of a revenue officer must be obtained for every permanent transfer, this sanction shall be given as a matter of right, in all cases where the revenue officer is satisfied that the intended transfer is not a member of an agricultural tribe, or, where being an agriculturist, the transfer is either to another agriculturist holding land either as proprietor or tenant in the same village, or to another member of some agricultural tribe resident in the same district. The Bill is thus based on the Punjab feeling in favour of prior rights of the village community, and on the recognition of the principle of tribal organization. Regarding temporary alienations the Bill accepts the Punjab Committee's proposals to allow only two forms of mortgage, also to annul existing mortgages by way of conditional sale and to limit leases to a definite term, the maximum period for temporary alienation being fixed.

Mr. Rivaz then introduced the Punjab Land Alienation Bill, on which Sir Mackworth Young also spoke in support, explaining that the clauses which deal with restriction of mortgagees to 15 years had his unqualified support, while those dealing with restriction of sales were of the nature of a compromise between his own views and those held by the Government of India, the Bill being one which was necessary as a corrective to what we ourselves had brought about in the Punjab, when we gave to the people what they had not previously possessed, namely, almost unrestricted power of transfer, and at the same time laws which enabled debts to be enforced at fifteen years. Further alienations during the currency of mortgage or lease are forbidden, but no other conditions regarding temporary transfers are prescribed Any permanent alienations made in future, without required sanctions, will be treated as fifteen year mortgages, the same applying to existing conditional sales. The Punjab Committee's proposals regarding the prohibiting hypothecations of produce are accepted, while the sale of agricultural or pastural land in execution of a decree is absolutely prohibited in Punjab. The measure is not to be merely enabling, but on the contrary, of general application throughout the province. The law of preemption in the Punjab will be amended hereafter. The money-lender, Mr. Rivaz described, as playing a most useful and necessary part in the social economy of village life, and no one, he said, wishes to eliminate him or place unreasonable restrictions upon his transactions. Regulation, however, is necessary, and the money-lender will soon adapt himself to the new conditions provided by the law, which is uniform throughout the province, what is being done being little more than to revert to what obtained before the arrival of the British upon the scene. Punjab is essentially a land of yeoman and peasant, proprietors and expropriation by money-lending classes of these sturdy landholders, men who furnish the flower of native army, has been progressing in different degrees of rapidity in all parts of the Province. The sole object of the measure is to arrest this mischief and check by remedial action an ever increasing political danger, while at the same time leaving ample facilities and sufficient market for unobjectionable transfers.

The Viceroy, in closing the debate, referred to the deliberation of the legislative machine of the Government of India, which was only now twenty-five years after the subject had first been broached proceeding to apply remedy to the evil which so long had been acute. He was himself of opinion that the official machine was somewhat ponderous, but of such paramount importance was the present measure which vitally affected the most important section of the people of this country, that it has been decided to proceed even now with greatest deliberation, and after publishing the measure to leave it for six months to be discussed by the public, only taking it up again when the Council reassembles in Simla next year. The principle with which the measure has been started was of general application, but it would require modification in different areas and experiment was first to be tried in the Punjab, because need for remedial action was here most urgent. In the Punjab we originated the present land system, also the legal system which has given usurer his opportunity, and we cannot afford to see yeomen of this province ousted, as they are gradually being ousted at present The evil, however, is not confined to the Punjab, and tentatively stone by stone and layer by layer, the Goverment of India hoped to build up the financial stability for the agriculturalist in all parts of India. The question was one of the greatest importance with which the Government of India, who were in truth the largest landlords in the world, were confronted, and it was one of the twelve he had set specially before himself, but the Government were bound to move very slowly and tentatively as success in one area justified extension to other areas, but if their mills were found to grind slowly it was because in matters like this that they were liable in the end to grind exceeding small.

The next meeting of the Viceroy's Council, is fixed on Friday, 13th proximo.

SANCTION OF PASSAGES.

"Entitled" passages home are sanctioned to the officers of families who would have proceeded home at Government expense during the ensuing trooping season, while "non-entitled" passages are sanctioned for families of all other officers of the contingent.

THE BELGAUM COMMAND.

I understand that Colonel Collins of the West Surreys has been offered the officiating command of Belgaum, vice Mr. Hart acting at Quetta.

FRONTIER NEWS.

Colonel J. W. Thorburn, R. E., is appointed to the Committee on reorganization of tribal Militia to replace regular troops in Waziristan, vice Abbott otherwise employed.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Doubling of Umballa Rajpura section of the N. W railway is under consideration and likely be carried out shortly.

MILITARY NEWS.

The order restricting recruitment of the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 23rd, and 25th Bombay Infantry to Cis-Jhelum Districts for Punjabi Mahomedans is made permanent.

Two regiments of the Gwalior Imperial Service Cavalry will join the Meerut manœuvres.

Lt.-Colonel. P. H. Bansoon, I.M.S., Madras, succeeds to the vacancy in the advanced grade of Lt.-Colonel, vice Blenkinsop retired.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

POONA, SEPT. 27.

There were 62 cases and 47 deaths recorded in the city to-day. In Cantonment 5 cases, 3 deaths; in the Suburban area 1 case, 2 deaths; in the District 137 cases, 112 deaths; in Charholi 15 cases, 14 deaths; in Uruli 13 cases, 10 deaths; in Khandwa 11 cases, 8 deaths; in Kirkee 9 cases, 8 deaths; in Parvati 7 cases, in Wadgaon 6 cases, in Bapatsar 8 cases, in Dakodi 7 cases, and in Kothrud 8 cases.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Victoria arrived here, from Colombo, this morning.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Colquhoun left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 27.

Mail Steamer Australia, from Australia, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Bhownuggur, 3.

The Manchester Market has been strong.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	104 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	112
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	93 15-16
Bar Silver	27 .9

The sum of about £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONTINGENT.

As originally arranged the last of the troops for South Africa were to have sailed yesterday morning, but owing to an outbreak of anthrax among the horses of the 5th Dragoon Guards, two vessels have been delayed. The work of despatching the force has been accomplished with quickness, such as is impossible to excel, and the arrangements made by Captain Goodridge, R.N., Director of Indian Marine, Major Triscot, A. A.G., and Captain Anderson, Chief of the Commissariat, together with their respective staffs, is deserving of great praise. Captain Hand has superintended the necessary work at the Docks, and this has also been efficiently accomplished. To-day the transport Nevasa (Commander Jacobs) sailed from Bombay with the ammunition column and the C. and D. Sections of No. 69 Native Field Hospital. The two special trains conveying the ammunition column, arrived at 6 a.m., and 7 a.m., at the Prince's Dock. The strength of the ammunition column being 3 officers 1 warrant officer, 90 (Europeans) rank and file, 23 followers, 4 officers chargers, 145 horses, 72 boxes of ammunition, and 18 guns. Half an hour later the third special followed conveying the C. and D. Sections of No. 69 Native Field Hospital, consisting of 1 officer, 1 sargeant, 4 hospital assistants, 6 men, rank and file and 84 followers, one officer, Infantry Brigade Staff, 1 British soldier and 3 chargers. The work of shipping the animals on board was at once commenced and finished before noon. About two o'clock the Nevasa left the H. and J. sheds, Prince's Dock, and about half an hour later the vessel passed the gates of the dock and proceeded on her voyage. A good number of spectators was present and the troops had an enthusiastic send off. Captain Ousley was in command of the troops on board the Nevasa and Major L. H. L. Elliot was in medical charge. The other officers are as follows:—Lieutenants C. Evans, and Curtis, ammunition column, and Lieutenant Toogood of the Infantry Brigade Staff. The work of fitting up the s. s. Upada is being rapidly carried on in the Prince's Dock by the marine authorities, where the vessel is lying. She is also taking in stores and provisions and is expected to sail on the 5th instant with the reserve. During the course of the day orders have been received to despatch the two detained vessels allotted for the two squadrons of the 5th Dragoon Guards, who were delayed on account of an outbreak of the anthrax amongst the horses, to-morrow afternoon.

THE 5TH DRAGOONS.

Vety. Captain E. Taylor, who was deputed to inspect the horses of the 5th Dragoon Guards, at Deolali on examining the animals found that there was no anthrax amongst the horses as it was first believed but only a few cases of ordinary sickness. Both squadrons of the 5th Dragoon Guards, will arrive here this morning in four special trains.

The following letter from Army Head Quarters, India, Medical Division, P. M. O. H. M.'s Forces in India No. 4402 dated Simla the 20th September 1899, to the Lieutenant General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, is published for information and guidance of all concerned, and with which strict compliance is directed:—"Several applications for employment in South Africa having been sent to Army Head Quarters direct, I am instructed by the Commander-in-Chief in India to request that all Medical Officers, Assistant Surgeons and Lady Nurses serving under your orders be informed, that a roster is ordered to be kept for active service and that the only exceptions to the roster will be in the case of appointments requiring special qualifications.

Two chargers belonging to an officer of the 5th Dragoon Guards left behind at Sialkot on departure for South Africa died of anthrax a couple of days ago. A charger belonging to Major Stobart of the same regiment, is also suspected of suffering from the disease and has been isolated.

POONA HORSE SHOW 1899.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 27.

The Poona Horse Show for fancy classes, held at Wanaowrie in the afternoon was threatening, but did not interfere with the events. The show was carried out nicely under the management of Doctor Bull and Mr. Beatty; Lord Sandhurst and the elite of the station being present. The massed band of 3rd, 14th and 16th Bombay Infantry played on the occasion. The show terminates on Friday next. The following are the results:—

Class I.—Pairs of Horses in harness. Prize presented by Aga Shumsudin Shah. Judge.—Major De Lisle.

This class fell through and there were only two entries.

Class II.—Ponies 14 hands and under in Single Harness. 1st Prize presented by The Officers Royal Army Medical Corps. 2nd Prize presented by Mr. F. H. C. Burne, R. E., Judge.—Voty. Lieut. Hunt.

First prize fell to Mr. Allen's Codling driven by Mrs. Deane. Second prize was awarded to Wahel's Dervish.

Class III.—Tandems. Prize presented by Mr. E. McCausland. Judge.—Voty. Lieut. Hunt.

Won by Colonel Thomas' teams. The exhibit was loudly applauded.

Class IV.—English and Colonial Chargers. 1st and 2nd Prizes presented by Officers Headquarter's Staff, Bombay Command. Judges.—Major R. Owen and Capt. L. Graham.

Won by Colonel Suart's Squire. Great admiration was expressed at the way Mr. Broyan handled his charge and leading the way made the competition interesting.

Class V.—Infantry Chargers 13-3 to 14-2. 1st and 2nd Prizes presented by Officers of Bombay Infantry, Poona. Judges.—Colonel Dacres Thomas and Colonel Hoskyns.

Colonel Ross Rand was awarded the first prize. Major Deyisle's Heliotrope was highly commended.

Class VI.—Light Weight Polo Ponies up to 11st 7 lbs. 1st Prize presented by Colonel Dacres Thomas. 2nd Prize presented by Major Owen, Asst. Mily. Secy. Judges.—Major Stanton and Capt. Jameson, I. M. S.

Shean got the first prize, Geordie second, and, Resma was highly commended.

Class VII.—Heavy Weight Hunters up to 12 stone or over. 1st Prize presented by Surgeon-General Price, A.M.S. 2nd Prize presented by Lieut.-Colonel Lloyd, R.E. Judges.—Capt. Geddes, R. A., and Mr. C. F. Templer.

Lieutenant Colonel Bulls Babel was most deservedly accorded the first prize. The performance across the country being especially good, wide maidan behind the barracks enabled spectators to watch the performance of animals. Major Stanton's Squire got the second prize, and Doctor Dean's Squire Jack was highly commended.

Class VIII.—Jumping competition for Ponies 13-3 and under. Prize presented by Lady Jenkins. Judges.—Lieutenant Colonel Bull, I. M. S. and Major Stanton, R. A.

Afforded best show to visitors; won by Lady Lilly beautifully riden, Silver King and Guerrita were highly commended.

Class IX.—Jumping competition for Arab and C. B. Horses and Ponies of other classes. Prize presented by Major Keir, R. H. A. and Mrs. Keir. Judges.—Lt. Colonel Bull, I. M. S., and Mr. C. F. Templer.

Paris won the first prize No. 6 Pollard's, horse the second prize.

Class X.—Ladies' Horses (to be ridden by Ladies) Prize presented by Colonel Hoskyns, R. E. Judges.—Major R. Owen and Major Keir.

Five completed. First prize won by Colonel Thomas' Blizzard. Mrs. Cecil Gray up. Theysby got the second prize and Marchioness was highly commended.

Class XVI.—Hunters 14 hands and under. 1st prize presented by Mr. G.H. Townsend. 2nd prize presented by Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I.C.S. Judges.—Major Maitland, I. M. S. and M. C. A. Howard.

Lady Mary got the first prize and Flirt got the second prize. Phyllis was highly commended, and Ofus was also commended.

A PUNITIVE expedition will in all probability, be sent before the end of the year against the Aro nation in the Hinterland of West Africa. The Aro nation consists of no fewer than twenty-eight families. Major Leonard, one of the District Officers of the Protectorate, succeeded some time ago in making friends with one or two of these, with whose assistance he was enabled to reach Bendi, which is one of the principal Ju-Ju centres. Beyond this, the reception given to the Imperial advances was not of a very friendly character, owing, no doubt, to the attitude of the Aro Chiefs on the Cross River. An attempt had previously been made to enter these territories, and for years past Sir Ralph Moor, the Consul-General, has been doing his utmost to arrange a Conference of all the important tribal chiefs.

THE DARJEELING CATASTROPHE.

DETAILS OF THE DESTRUCTION.

AUTHENTIC reports show that the disaster has resulted in a loss of about 70 natives and 9 European children. The latter were killed at the schools at "Arcadia" and "Ida Villa," and four small villas elsewhere. Adult Europeans seem to have escaped, Archdeacon Stone's house was half destroyed, and the cook and a child killed. "Southfield" was injured, but the inmates are safe. The house of the District Superintendent of Police was destroyed, but the inmates are safe. The Civil Surgeon's house is much injured, but the inmates are safe. Great slips have taken place beneath Rockville Road, which has been destroyed from "Charlemont" to Chowrasta, and again from Chowrasta *via* "Eidelweiss" to "The Shrubbery." The Diocesan School is injured, but the inmates are all safe. A great slip has taken place from the Picket House, Jelapahar, and the roadway is completely blocked, as is also the whole of the Calcutta Road. On Monday the following telegraphic message dated Sonada, was received by the Lieutenant-Governor: "Earthquake shocks, heavy rain, and terrible landships last night. Ida Villas, road-side Khuds badly damaged. Mall Villas destroyed. Lives lost as follows: Rev. D. H. Lees' children—eldest girl found dead, eldest boy saved, rest missing. At Ida Villa—Violet Pringle, Phoebe and Ruth Wallace, and Eric Anderson, all dead. About 60 natives' lives lost. Rainfall in 24 hours over 20 inches.

BOATING FATALITY AT JALPAIGURI.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 26.

A Jalpaiguri correspondent to the *Pioneer* wires:—

Jalpaiguri, Monday, 5 p. m.—Messrs. Anderson Kuster and Whitton, with six natives, were crossing the Teesta River this morning when the boat was swamped by high waves and sunk within a quarter of a mile of the ghaut. It has not since been seen.

Jalpaiguri, Monday, 6 p. m.—Since wiring one of the boatmen has been picked up fourteen miles down the river. He reports that the three sahibs jumped overboard and have not been seen again. Search parties are out on both banks of the river as far as Kaunia Ghaut.

Another telegram from Kurseong, on Monday, says: News reaches us of a sad drowning accident on the Teesta River yesterday morning, resulting in the death of two popular officers belonging to the Bengal-Duars Railway. It appears that Mr. J. Anderson, Chief Engineer in charge of the works of the railway, and Mr. Kuster, Agent and Engineer-in-Chief of the same line were crossing the Teesta River in Jalpaiguri District when, owing to a strong flood, the boat suddenly capsized, precipitating them into the water. Neither gentlemen apparently knew how to swim, and the strong tide must have carried the bodies away, for they never rose, and search parties have been despatched to use every endeavour to trace them. From particulars to hand there was also another person in the boat.

The receipt of the news in Calcutta on Monday caused the utmost distress among the many friends of the deceased gentlemen, for both officers were up to recently connected with the Eastern Bengal State Railway, where they made themselves popular and esteemed by all. Mr. Anderson was formerly Engineer-in-Chief at Sealdah, and had retired on pension. A short time ago Mr. Kuster was Executive Engineer of Eastern Bengal State line, in which capacity he served for many years.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 27.

DARJEELING, SEPT. 27.—I have just interviewed the Rev. Mr. Mackay, incumbent of the Union Church. The disaster of the Arcadia School was caused primarily by a panic which set in among the girls after the death of six school servants. Miss Stahl, the Principal, however, succeeded in restoring a calm, and recognising the dangerous state of the building, gathered girls together and took them to Ida Villa, the residence of Mr. Lindeman. While here a small slip upon the house compelled Miss Stah, on whom was a great responsibibity of saving the children, to move out of Ida Villa. She took the children after a most perilious climb and succeeded in gaining the Wall Road. The rain was pouring in torents and the earth was constantly shaking. Miss Stahl acted with wonderful heroism. About fifteen children being confronted with blackness of the night, the falling and the rolling of stones, the crashing of trees and repeated shocks of earthquake were seized with fear, and returned to Ida Villa. Miss Reid and Miss Soundry, to whom all credit is due for the courage and heroism, remained with the children. At about 1-30 a.m. a large slip completely shook out the entrance to Ida Villa, and these two young ladies had to literally fight the children who were struggling to run in the darkness and certain deaths. They brought them back into a safe part of the building and though the girls under their charge set out for the Mall Road, yet while climbing the steep precipitous hill were overwhelmed by a large slip. Fortunately Miss Reid and Miss Soundry escaped, and succeeded, after almost insuperable difficulties, in gaining the Mall. Meantime Miss Stahl and Mrs. Warne, the wife of the Methodest Minister in Calcutta, busied themselves in rousing the inhabitants of the neighbouring houses. Miss Stahl set out for assistance to the Manse and she was found in an exhausted state struck in the slip on Auckland Road by the Rev. Mr. Mackay and Professor Fleming. She heroically requested the gentlemen not to mind her, but to run on and assist Miss Reid who she thought had fainted near the Grand Hotel. Miss Reid was found in the doorway of the Hotel, summoning, but unfortunately without success. Messrs. Mackay and Fleming set out with her to rescue the children in the ruined building. They met on the Mall Messrs. Simson, Fogge and Tydeman and the six preceeded by Miss Reid started to get down the slip of a dangerous nature. This undertaking under the hostility of the elements evoked deep and lasting praise from the White population of Darjeeling. They found that entrance to the house was barricaded with fallen trees, huge boulders and streams of rushing water. They entered the building however undaunted by difficulties. In the task Miss Reid had stuck in mud and Mr. Fleming remained to assist her, while Messrs. Mackay Timm, Fogge and Hydeman proceeded and found Miss Murial Askew buried up to neck in the debris and rescued her. They also succeeded in rescuing a baby named Blanche Limpus At 5 a. m. a note was sent to Mr. Earle, Deputy Commissioner, who came in immediate response, and assisted at the rescue of the living. It must be understood that the slip was still running and that these gentlemen endangered their lives in the efforts. Messrs. Mackay and Emerson, Superintendent of the Sabbath School, Kilgour, and Chapman had the dead removed to the Union Church where these gentlemen washed and dressed them. At Cedars the tea estate near Hope Town Factory has been washed away The Nagri farm estate has been damaged slightly and some acres of tea destroyed, but the factory and the house are intact.

The following is a full list of the dead:—Vera Lee, Louis Lee, Hubert Lee, Ada Lee Esther Lee, Duth Wallace, Phoebe Wallace, Eric Anderson, and Violet Pringle. The Lee family, it would appear from the statements of Wilder Lee, the sole survivor, when they saw that escape was impossible, they were gathered together by Vera Lee, the eldest daughter, who made all kneel and pray, and while praying that house was swept down the Khud. Wilder Lee is dangerously ill in the Sanitarium. Messrs. Kilgour and Taylor are going round to bustees and natives binding wounds, etc., and have already found over one hundred dead. The Arcadia School is accommodated at Scotch Mission just now. It is proposed to start subscription to erect memorial to the dead. Immediate steps are being taken by Government to draft extra Engineers to Darjeeling. District and prompt measures are also being taken to cope with the situation. Inquiries have been set on foot with a view of obtaining information that will enable Government to judge of the necessity or otherwise of arranging for supplying relief to sufferers by the disaster. It is considered needful that most likely a committee chiefly of residents will be formed such as constituted after the earthquake, who will undertake the task of administering such assistance as the necessities of the case demand. Water pipes of the Darjeeling waterworks are broken and drinking water is scarce. Jhoras are running with liquid mud. The upper and lower Pagla Jhoras are badly breached. The Lieutenant Governor, who is expected to leave Calcutta on Friday for Darjeeling, is expected to arrive on Sunday. A syce from Mr. Jone's stables has been ordered by the Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor to walk from Darjeeling through the Ghoom over Seaschel Sonada by the old military road and wire the state of roads to the Private Secretary, and then continue his journey still by the old military road into Kurseoug, and wire from Kurseong again. If the reports are favourable to horses being sent, arrangements will be immediately made for His Honour to ride into Darjeeling by the military road. Lady Woodburn has won great popularity for herself by having befriended Diocesan Girls' School and by having permitted it to move into the Darbar Hall, and for supplying food, etc., for girls and staff out of her own store. A large slip has taken place behind the Sanatorium, but the building is not endangered. The Convent is safe; so also Ashentully School. Gal Gregory boy from Diocesan school, whose eyes are injured through fall of a beam and mud, is progressing favourably and will soon be discharged from the Sanatorium. Dr. Lewtas is working early and late, devoting himself with commendable zeal and energy to the patients in the Sanatorium. The Diocesan Girls' High School is a complete wreck, and it is doubtful whether the place will be rebuilt upon or not, as many large rocks, hundreds of tons in weight, have moved are and menacing the place. At midnight the girls when awakened were ordered to congregate in the only building not severely damaged by landslips. The boys whose dormitory is on the second floor above the dining-hall were allowed to remain in the dormitory in charge of Misses Stewart, Cowper and Lefranc. At 1 a.m., a large slip accompanied by rolling of large boulders and falling of trees struck the building with irresistible force and caused the lower walls to collapse. The dormitory hurled forward and fell with a terrific crash into the school compound. How all escaped with their lives is marvellous. Miss Stewart has first extricated from the ruins. She then ran to the building occupied by the terrified girls for assistance. Sisters Florence and Grace immediately were in attendance and commenced operations digging out those who were buried. Little boys behaved with exceptional courage, and Ray Sims, a boy of eight, who had released himself by his own exertions, immediately, without regard for personal safety, commenced to assist in the labour of carrying relief to the fellow-sufferers. Gal Gregory struck by a heavy beam pinned to the earth by its weight. He was the last to be extricated, and grave fears art entertained that he is dead. Miss Middleton, however, volunteered to go and search for him and heroically returned to the dangerous ruins shouting his name. He answered her by saying pathetically, I am alive, but I am blind. Ray Sims was found exerting all his strength to remove the beam. The boy's courage in adhering so faithfully and devotedly to stricken friends amid unspeakable terrors and awful horrors of night called forth general praise. The beam was removed by Miss Middleton, and he himself and Gal. Gregory were carried upstairs to the girls. Mr. Timme and his rescue party called twice at the school, during the night. On the second occasion Mr. Timme being prohibited from communicating with the school on account of the roads having been washed away. He calmly threw himself on the slip and slid down to the building, where the children were in a perilous feat, deserving of recognition. The terror of the night enhanced by bursting of water pipes, which flooded floor knee deep, on which girls were herded, 105 in all; rats and all manner of dead things floating around. Rev. Father Nash went round with a rescue party at 3 a.m. Great credit is due to Sisters Florence and Grace and the teachers for their energy in keeping the children calm. It is extraordinary how they have escaped pneumonia. Many of the teachers have lost all their clothing and are practically destitute.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

ROYAL SCOTS "A" TEAM vs. NORFOLK REGIMENT.

THESE teams met in the first round of the Rovers' Association Tournament on the Cooperage, Bombay, yesterday afternoon. The Scots played a pretty game throughout, and hardly gave their opponents a chance. The Scots in the first half took advantage of the strong breeze and elected to play from the Bandstand end. For practically the whole of the time they confined the Norfolk to their territory and several shots went wide. Very early in the game the Norfolk's goal-keeper suffered the penalty of leaving his goal, for before he could return, Jenkinson sent in a capital shot from the right wing that scored. Before many minutes had elapsed Buchanan headed the ball past Bennett, the first half closing in favour of the Scots by two goals to *nil*. After the change over it was expected that the Norfolks would derive some assistance from the wind, but this failed to prove the case. Their combination and kicking lacked energy, and but for the play of Lieutenant Gordon, the Colaba men may be said to have had circles made round them by the Poona, visitors. The latter repeatedly attacked the Norfolks, and about a quarter of an hour before the call of time Colthart sent in a beautiful long shot which entered the net. Jenkinson before the close of the contest added another goal, the match closing in favour of the Scots by four goals to *nil*, the winning team's goal-keeper only being called on twice to touch the ball.

The teams were as follows:—

ROYAL SCOTS "A" TEAM.—Privates Smith, Finnigan, Brown, Stewart, Easton, Buchanan, Colthart, King, Jenkinson, Wade, and Sergeant Burchell.

NORFOLK REGIMENT.—Privates Bennett and Welford, Lance-Corporals Sage, Mather, and Smith. Private Brannan. Lance-Corporals Alexander, Millett, Driscoll and Blazer, and Lieutenant Gordon.

Referee.—Mr. Parker.

THE following will represent the Gymkhana in their match against the Telegraphs, to-morrow:—Goal: Mr. Smith; backs: J. G. Hunter, S. R. Arthur; half backs: T. Moore, J. Sheepshanks, C. E. Durnford; forwards: H. E. Hart, R. Reid, J. Marshall, W. Reid, J. R. Boyes.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

ANNUAL ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

Intending competitors are reminded that entries for all events close at the Gymkhana, on Saturday, 30th instant. Ponies and Galloways not holding current W. I. T. C. and Polo certificates will be measured by the Committee at the Gymkhana, at 7 a.m., on Monday, 2nd October. For events Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7, owners are particularly requested to send in to the Hon. Secretaries the names of the riders of their horses or ponies and in events Nos. 6 and 7 their colours also,

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Instructions have been given that no one will be allowed to pass the Barriers without showing their subscribers ticket, failing this, the sum of Rs. 2 must be paid which will be returned to subscribers on production of receipt,

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 27.

A MEETING of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, for making laws and regulations, was held to-day at noon, H. E. the Right Honourable Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E., presiding. Among those present were:—The Hon. Mr. John Nugent, C.S.I., I.C.S.; the Hon. Mr. H. E. M. James, C.S.I., I.C.S.; the Hon. the Advocate General; the Hon. Mahadeo Sadar Narayanrao Govind *alias* Baba Saheb, Chief of Ichalkaranji; the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E.; the Hon. Mr. Dhanji Shamrao Gurudi, B.A.; the Hon. Mr. Vrijbhukhandas Atmaram; the Hon. Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, C.I.E.; the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, M.Inst.C.E.; the Hon. Rao Bahadur Achyut Bhaskar Desai; the Hon. Mr. P. C. H. Snow, C.I.E. I.C.S.; the Hon. Mr. A. Aberchrombie; the Hon. Mr. T. L. F. Beaumont; the Hon. Mr. Saripad Anant Chhatre; the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, B.A., LL.B.; the Hon. Mr. Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B.; the Hon. Mr. J. Tate, M.Inst. C.E.; the Hon. Mr. H. F. Aston, I.C.S., Bar.-at-Law.; the Hon. Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, M.R.A.C., I.C.S.; and the Hon. Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit.

QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS.

THE HON. MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM:

1. (*a*) Whether Government are aware that large sums of money bequeathed in charity are wasted and (*b*) whether they will consider the advisability of taking any steps for their protection by insisting upon their registration so as to enable an annual list to be published of the names of the bequeathers, the trustees, the amounts, and the objects of the charities, &c., &c.?

The Honourable Mr. James in reply said: (*a*) Government do not clearly understand whether the Honourable Member in using the term "waste of money" refers to fraud on the part of executors or has in mind occasional eccentric bequests by testators. It would obviously be difficult for them to prevent the latter, and I may point out that the suggestion of the Honourable Member would involve, as a preliminary step, the amendment of the Registration Act, which is a general act of the Government of India, with a view to including a certain class of "wills" among the documents whereof registration is compulsory. (*b*) It is, however, open to charitable persons or their executors to ensure the proper administration of their bequests by taking advantage of the provisions of the Charitable Endowments Act, and, as at present advised, no compulsory action by Government seems either practicable or desirable.

2. Will Government be pleased to furnish the figures showing the assistance given (in land, building grants, annual grants, &c.) to the Dayaram Jethmal College in Sind, the Sind Madressah, and to the Anjuman-i-Islam for its Madressah at Bombay?

His Excellency the Governor, in reply, said: The following building grants have been made by Government for the institutions in question.—Dayaram Jethmal Sind College—Land (worth), Rs. 8,242. Money grant, Rs. 97,193. Government have also promised a grant of Rs. 41,000 for the residential quarters for the students and a tutor of the College, of which Rs. 15,000 are to be paid in the current year. Sind Madressah.—Inquiries are being made as regards the value and area of the site granted for the Madressah. Money grant, Rs. 96, 108. Anjuman-i-Islam.—A piece of land measuring 5,371 square yards has been leased to the Anjuman for a term of 999 years at a nominal annual rent of Re. 1. Money grant, Rs. 38,960. As regards the annual grants-in-aid paid to these institutions I refer the Honourable Member to the annual reports of the director of Public Instruction. The following grants-in-aid were paid in the year 1897-98:—Dayaram Jethmal, Sind College (including the Engineering Class), Rs. 13,350. Sind Madressah, Rs. 4,029 Anjuman-i-Islam, Rs. 8,000.

THE HONOURABLE MR. BARKER.

1. (*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to an article in the "Kheda Vartman" newspaper of the 20th of July 1898, specifying the oppressive measures resorted to by the general duty karkun of Matar to obtain the recovery of the Government assessment from the ryots of the villages of Vadala, Dauri and Shetra? (*b*) Are Government aware that the officer concerned prosecuted criminally for defamation the Editor of that newspaper and that the Sessions Court of Ahmedabad on appeal has ordered his acquittal? (*c*) Will Government be pleased to enquire into the allegations made by the ryot witnesses in the case about the oppression practised and place the result of the enquiry on the Council Table?

The Honourable Mr. James, in reply, said: (*a*) The attention of Government was drawn to the article referred to. (*b*) Government are aware of the fact of the prosecution having been instituted but not as yet of the result. (*c*) Government will consider the matter further when the result of the Judicial proceedings is before them.

2. (*a*) Has the attention of Government been called to the fact that famine fever has made its appearance at Ahmedabad? (*b*) Has the attention of Government been called to the fact that out of about 25 or 30 houseless persons who were living on open ground outside the Sarangpur gate of Ahmedabad about 20 have died of fever? (*c*) Will Government be pleased to order the opening of camps for giving gratuitous relief to children, the sick and the infirm in the different districts that are suffering from distress on account of scarcity?

The Honourable Mr. Nugent in reply, said: (*a*) and (*b*) Government are not aware of the facts as alleged in the question that famine fever has appeared at Ahmedabad and that of 25 or 30 houseless persons living on open ground near one of the gates of that City about 20 have died of fever. The Collector has been desired to report on the subject. (*c*) The

visits at their residences? (b) What was the total amount of such fees received during the period that the above arrangement was in force? (c) Have these fees been credited to Government or not?

His Excellency the President, in reply, said: (a) Yes. In regard to this matter I invite the attention of the Honourable Member to a reply from the Plague Commissioner addressed to the Honourable Mr. Mehta which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* on the 7th and 8th of September 1899. (b) Rs. 250 approximately. (c) The fees have not been credited to Government.

THE HONOURABLE MR. CHATRE.

1. Will Government be pleased to convene at an early date a conference of Native and European experts for reporting on the protective value and harmlessness of Haffkine's prophylactic for the purpose of creating confidence among laymen?

His Excellency the President in reply said: Government believe it is well known that prominent European and Native experts are convinced as to the protective value and harmlessness of Haffkine's prophylactic and as at present advised they see no objection in convening a conference as suggested.

2. Will Government be pleased to state if they have received any complaints regarding plague operations in Belgaum?

3. Are Government aware that the local Press of Belgaum has been adversely criticizing the administration of the Plague Committee?

4 Have Government enquired into the truth or otherwise of the complaints?

His Excellency the President in reply said: 2 Several complaints have been received. 3 Government are aware that adverse criticism has appeared in the Local Press. 4 Yes. The complaints are found to be unjustifiable. If further complaints are received without evidence that the complainant has previously approached the Commissioner, they will be referred for disposal to their officer in whom Government have full confidence.

5 Are Government aware that none of the extra Police force working in the town of Belgaum on plague duty is employed in guarding houses in the evacuated parts of the town?

6 If they are, will they be pleased to order the employment of a sufficient number of policemen from that force for the said purpose?

The Honourable Mr. James in reply said: 5. Government have no exact information as to what part of the Belgaum Police force discharge this duty referred to. 6. Government have full confidence in the District Superintendent of Police and District Magistrate, Belgaum, that they use the force at their disposal to the best advantage. Government see no reason to issue any such orders except on evidence showing that the local authorities have been appealed to and a real grievance remains unredressed by them.

7. Will Government be pleased to state whether the salaries of School Masters in Government, Local Boards and Municipal Schools, while employed wholly on plague duty, are debited to Plague charges or to Education?

H. E. the Governor in reply said: The pay of Government and local board schoolmasters employed wholly on plague duty is generally debited to education. Extra allowances for plague duties when given are treated as plague charges and debited to the body on whose behalf the men were employed. The information as to masters of Municipal schools has not yet been obtained.

8 (a) Are Government aware that in August last the number of students on the roll in the Belgaum Sirdars' High School was 133 and that the number of students actually present on the 22nd August was 99?

(b) It is true that, without making any provision for the instruction of students actually attending the School or at least of those that were studying for the Matriculation Examination, the School was closed and the whole staff of Masters including the Head Master was ordered out on plague duty from Sunday the 23rd August.

H. E. the President in reply said: Inquiries are being made.

9 Will Government be pleased to ascertain if it is a fact that, in spite of the promise of the President of the Plague Committee of Belgaum that people, who leave the town and live in huts outside would not be compelled to get themselves inoculated, the Plague authorities there are forcibly turning the people out of their huts, unless they submit themselves to inoculation?

His Excellency the President in reply said: There is no such thing at Belgaum as compulsory inoculation, and therefore no such promise, as is alleged in the question, has been made by the President of the Plague Committee. When any area, whether in the town or in the camps, becomes infected the inhabitants are, in their own interest, called upon to evacuate it, but they can avoid that inconvenience if they prefer to protect themselves by inoculation.

10 Will Government be pleased to place on the Council Table a statement of daily attacks and deaths from plague amongst the inoculated and non-inoculated in the city and huts of Belgaum since the 1st of July 1899 to the 18th of September 1899?

His Excellency the President in reply said:—These figures cannot be supplied at once. The epidemic at Belgaum has been taken to have commenced from the week ending 12th May and to have ended from the week ending 15th September. The figures for this complete period have been most carefully recorded and are now being collected and verified. They will be published as soon as possible.

THE CHIEF OF ICHALKARANJI.

1. Will Government be pleased to keep on the Council Table, or published for information in the "Bombay Government Gazette," orders which Government, as stated in the reply to my first question asked in the last meeting, so kindly contemplate issuing to the Divisional Officers, when they are issued?

The Honourable Mr. Nugent in reply said: The report by the Commissioners, C. D, and the order of Government passed thereon will be placed on the Table.

2. Will Government be pleased to state whether they have finally disposed of the application, dated 26th October 1898, made to Government by Naro Baskar Dayadhar and Narayan Bhicaji Jogiekar and other Inamdars in the Satara and Poona Collectorate? If so, with what result? If the application is still under consideration, will Government be pleased to give the application a favorable consideration?

The Honourable Mr. Nugent in reply said: The reports called for on the subject have not yet been received and till they are received the application mentioned in the question cannot be disposed of, nor can any indication be given by Government of the lines on which their decision will proceed. Endeavours will be made to prevent the occurrence of further delay in the disposal of the applications.

4. Will Government be pleased to order that inamdars should be allowed particularly in famine years to advance tagai to their agriculturists, if necessary, in consultation with some revenue officer under the same favourable conditions under which they are given by Government, that is, the conditions about Stamp, Registration, and that it should be a first charge on the revenue?

The Honourable Mr. Nugent in reply said: If necessary the Government of India will be requested to issue a notification similar to their No. 342 S. R., dated 20th January 1897, a copy of which is laid on the Table, and to permit the notification to remain in force so long as the Local Government considers requisite. Further in the direction suggested in the question Government does not, as at present advised, consider it desirable to proceed.

5. Has the attention of Government been drawn to the resolution passed by the Corporation of Bombay that in all Municipal appointments preference should, wherever possible, be given to men of University education, especially to graduates? Will Government be pleased to issue a similar resolution as regards those departments of Government in which it has not already been issued and where no special tests are prescribed?

H. E. the President, in reply said: The attention of Government has not been drawn to the resolution of the Corporation to which the Honourable Member refers. Government have recently made inquiries as to the working of the rules at present in force for regulating admission to the subordinate branches of the public service, and the reports received are under consideration.

6 Will Government be pleased to state whether the report published in the issue of the *Pratoda*, a weekly paper, published at Islampur in the Satara Collectorate, dated 5th June 1899, and noticed by several other papers, that a circular has been issued that appointments to vacancies of clerks in the Engineering Department (in the Satara District) should be filled in the following order, that is, Christians, Mahomedans, Mahrathas, Deshastha Brahmins, Karada Brahmins, and lastly Konkanastha Brahmins, is correct?

H. E. the President, in reply, said: No such circular has been issued.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

The Honourable Mr. James ntroduced the Bill for the colonisation of certain parts of Sind, which was carried through three stages and passed without discussion. He then moved the first reading of the District Municipal Bill. After referring to the relations that existed between the Bombay Government and the mofussil Municipalities in the past, he remarked that though about fifteen years had passed since Lord Ripon's policy was declared in regard to local self-government, it was far too soon to pass a final verdict on its success. He proceeded to say that the Government had made provisions in this measure for continuing the strict control of Government over taxation, enlarging their powers, so as to provide for taxation if the Municipalities refused to impose it, a clause, that would, he hoped, seldom have to be used. This and possibly other parts of the Bill might not be acceptable to that section of the community which was always wanting to eat its cake and have it, which expected all benefits of the Municipal administration without paying rates, and looked upon the Government's power to enforce sanitary obligations for the benefit of many as an infringement of the individual subject's liberty, and yet cried out at once for Government interference if anything went wrong. Government, he said, were responsible for the general administration of the country; then they must especially keep strict control over the taxation to prevent ratepayers from trespassing on the Imperial, that is to say, taxpayers' sources of revenue, or imposing rates harshly or unfairly, or in a manner which would benefit themselves at the expense of other people.

It was the duty of Government to see that a Municipality did not set itself up as a little self-contained island, regardless of the general interests of the public outside, or neglect its duties so as to become a centre of peril to the public health, or an obstacle to the course and progress of trade.

The Honourable Mr. Parekh suggested that the Select Committee should commence work two months hence in order to enable District Municipalities and other bodies to forward representations commenting on the Bill. He contended the new duties proposed to be laid on Municipalities were too heavy for them to discharge satisfactorily and efficiently. He also objected to Municipalities being made liable for plague and famine charges in view of the fact that local Government itself was unable to cope with these expenditures and had to rely upon the assistance of the Government of India.

The Honourable Mr. Vrijbhucandas remarked that the improvements proposed in the Bill affected merely the outer shell and not the substance of local self-government.

The Honourable Mr. Chhatre considered that the most important provisions of the Bill were of a retrograde nature, as there prevailed through the Bill the intention to curtail the powers of Municipalities.

The Chief of Ichalkaranji having pointed certain provisions which he thought objectionable.

The Hon. Mr. Chandawarkar expressed hope that the Select Committee would carefully examine the provisions of the Bill and do away with those which might lead Collectors and Commissioners to unduly interfere with the actions of Municipalities. He thought after granting the privilege Government ought to be loathe to withdraw it even though it might believe that Municipalities were not so successful as they expected.

The Hon. Mr. Desai and the Hon. Mr. Chunilal were strongly in favour of the Bill.

After further discussion the Hon. Mr. James replied, and the first reading of the Bill passed.

The Council then adjourned.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.

THE Bombay Presidency Association has sent the following letter to the Secretary to H. E. The Governor's Legislative Council:—

We are requested by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association to submit the following representation in connection with the Bombay District Municipal Bill (No. II of 1899) published in the Bombay "Government Gazette" of 4th September 1899, and the first reading of which is proposed to be proceeded with at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 27th instant.

The Council of our Association feel that such a long and complicated Bill, which vitally affects the interests of local self-Government in this Presidency and which Government themselves have taken several years to formulate, should be sufficiently long before the public to enable them to offer anything like intelligent criticism thereon before it goes into the hands of a Select Committee.

The Council beg to submit that the Municipalities concerned have had the Bill in its present form before them only since its publication and in the case of a considerable portion of the public in the Mofussil as also in the case of the large number of Municipalities whose members are unacquainted with the English language, the Bill has not at all been before them, as no translations of the Bill in the vernacular have yet been published.

The Council begs further to point out that if the first reading of the Bill is proceeded with on the 27th instant and the Bill referred to a Select Committee, it will lead to the result of the Select Committee being either obliged to form their conclusions on some portions of the Bill in the absence of representations from the various public bodies and Municipalities or do nothing for a considerable time that would necessarily elapse before any such representations can possibly reach them.

Under these circumstances the Council venture to think that the postponement of the first reading of the Bill till the end of January next when the Government will be in Bombay while not in any way delaying the final passing of the Bill, will ensure a proper understanding of the measure on the part of the public and enable His Excellency's Legislative Council to be fully informed of the views and wishes of the public as also of the Municipalities concerned.

The Council therefore pray that His Excellency's Council will be pleased not to proceed with the first reading of the Bombay District Municipal Bill at its meeting called for the 27th Instant, but postpone the same for a period of four months.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

NARANJI MILLS COMPANY, LD.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, New Markur's Buildings Apollo Street, Fort. Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas, chairman of the board of directors presided. The following was the directors' report:—

Gentlemen,—Your directors beg to submit for your adoption this their fourth report and the audited accounts of the Company for the year ending 30th June, 1899. The work in connection with mill buildings and machinery, as referred to in the last report, having been completed, the engines were started on the 1st of January, 1899. The profit and loss account, therefore, is drawn up for the half-year ending 30th June, 1899. The directors regret that the operations of the Company have resulted in a loss of Rs. 23,973-13-2. This is partly due to the mill not working in full swing for some time since commencement owing to want of mill-hands, consequent on prevalence of plague, and partly to the rates of cotton ruling high without corresponding rise in yarn prices. Two of your directors, Messrs. Goverdhandas Gokuldas Teizpal and Damodar Lakhmidas, retire from the board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

Your mill buildings, machinery and stock and stock-in-process are insured against risk of fire for Rs. 11,77,152. You are requested to appoint auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

The above report, together with the audited accounts and the balance-sheet was adopted. A vote of thanks was tendered to Messrs. Naranji Patel and Co., the agents for their voluntarily foregoing half the amount of their commission, viz., Rs. 5,748-5-5, earned by them, during the half-year ending 30th June, 1899. Two of the directors, Messrs. Goverdhandas Gokuldas Teizpal and Damodhar Lakhmidas, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the Company. Messrs. Manecklal Amratlal Dave and Rupsing Mathooradas Lovji were appointed auditors, and their remunerations were fixed at Rs. 125 each. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BERAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, Dalal Street, to confirm two resolutions which had been passed at the meeting held on the 4th September last. Mr. Edalji Nusserwanji Setna presided. Before the proceedings commenced it was pointed out that the meeting had not been properly advertised. The chairman thereupon adjourned the meeting to the 4th October next.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE Lieutenant-General Commanding having decided, that, in consequence of the prevalence of plague, no Central Meeting shall be held this year at Poona all that part of the Programme which refers to Central Meeting matches and competitions must be regarded as cancelled. Such part of the programme as refers to local meetings, competitions, British and Native Armies, will hold good. The date up to which entries of the various local meeting competitions may be received, is hereby extended from the 5th October as fixed in the former memorandum to the 15th October, after which date no application can be considered. Entry forms of all matches will be supplied on application to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Presidency, Rifle Association, 20, Napier Road, Poona. The entry forms should be filled in and returned to the Honorary Secretary, Poona, before the 15th October, The completed entry forms when received will be considered as rendering the corps liable for the entrance fees, whether the corps actually competes or not. Entrance fees should not be sent with the completed entry forms. The money will be applied for subsequently. Attention is directed to paragraph 6 of the Instructions for local meetings. Applications for travelling expenses of British Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, to act as umpires, register keepers and markers, should be sent as early as possible to the Honorary Secretary. The Local Meeting competitions may be fired off on any date between the 1st November and 15th December, 1899, inclusive. Registers, signed and sealed, should be despatched by the Umpires (registered) to the Honorary Secretary, Poona, not later than the evening of the day on which the competition has taken place.

ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

NEW PLAY AT THE STRAND.

THE PROMENADE CONCERTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

MR. GEORGE H. BROADHURST'S new play, "The Last Chapter," produced at the Strand on Monday night, reveals the author in a different vein from that to which he has already accustomed the London public. For the moment he has abandoned the domains of farce, and ventured into those of comedy with an occasional slight divagation into the realms of drama. That the result is wholly satisfying may not perhaps be said, but that he has given us a pleasing and wholesome piece of work is undeniable. "The Last Chapter" was, at any rate, received with every sign of gratification by the audience, and for many reasons deserves to succeed. The story, if somewhat slight for four acts, is sympathetic and interesting without in any way placing too great a strain upon the attention of the listener. Comedy and sentiment march side by side, while villainy has but the merest shadow of a chance to make its presence felt. From the first one has the comfortable assurance that virtue will in the end issue triumphant from all its perils, and duly enter into its own. The circumstance is not, however, to be regarded as a drawback to the success of the author, who depends for that upon the attraction less of an ingenious intrigue than of graceful writing and neat characterisation. His plot can be described in a few words, for, as he himself insists, it is only "the last chapter" that counts. At Lamaden, in California, a young mining engineer, Richard Stanley, has settled down with his mother, and when the play opens, has just succeeded in amassing sufficient money to pay off the last of the debts bequeathed to him by his father, whose insolvency had resulted from the nefarious dealings of a trusted cashier, called Jackson. To Lamaden has also come Katherine Blake, a young girl who is a candidate for the post of schoolmistress in the place. Kate is the possessor of a number of shares in a bankrupt gold-mine, and when she learns that all chance of obtaining the coveted position of schoolmistress has been dissipated through the malignancy of certain charitable ladies, she endeavours to find a market for her property.

Unknown to her, however, the lost vein has unexpectedly been recovered by a happy-go-lucky, rough uncultured miner, Timothy Salter, who hastens with the information to Stanley, coupled with the proposal that together they should purchase Kate's interest in the mine. But this, naturally, the latter cannot bring himself to do, and to the girl's request for advice as to how she should act he counsels her to retain possession of her shares. The fact that she is now a wealthy woman prevents him, on the other hand, from declaring his passion for her. Kate consequently, is driven to the belief that she is utterly without friends, and on the spur of the moment she closes with the offer made her by one Rupert Boyden to leave Lamaden with him and become his wife; Boyden as it happens, is a married man, and the opportunity of showing him in his true clours and rescuing Kate from his clutches is speedily afforded Stanley. That this is accomplished not entirely without the aid of "the long arm of coincidence," may perhaps be hinted. In the end, it is also revealed that the scoundrel cashier is no other than Kate's father, who has adopted the not uncommon expedient of changing his name in order to conceal his identity. The circumstance, however, is not permitted to act as a hindrance to the eventual union of the young couple. The part of Timothy Salter is played with the greatest gusto and humour by Mr. Thomas A. Wise, an actor of genuinely comic ability. Miss May Whittys study of the heroine was an eminently pretty and graceful piace of characterisation, while Mr. Ben Webster played with the greatest earnestness and sincerity as Stanley. As the hero's mother, Miss Emma Gwynne showed that she is still a mistress of quiet emotional acting.

Miss Yvonne de Treville is one of the most promising young sopranos we have heard for many a day, and whether she sings the lightest lieder or heavier operatic airs, she is equally able to do justice both to herself and her composer. She has an exceptionally beautiful voice and finished style, added to a charming personality and most pleasing presence. Miss de Treville is a native of Galveston in Texas, but comes of a French family, and was educated in Paris. Young as she is, still only twenty, she has already scored successes both in the operatic and concert worlds, and has won for herself great success as the prima-donna of the famous Castle Square Opera Company in New York, her greatest successes having been in "Faust," "Romeo and Juliet," "Lohengrin," and "Aida," and there is little doubt that she will figure in the Covent Garden Company next season.

London for a long series of years supported throughout the summer season a couple of Italian operas; and it will probably show itself capable of maintaining for a certain number of weeks two sets of Promenade Concerts—one at Queen's Hall, the other at Covent Garden. The latter of these enterprises made its first appeal to the public on Saturday evening, and with considerable success, for the whole of the ground floor of the theatre was absolutely crowded. It was found necessary, indeed in the course of the evening to throw open to the general public a compartment marked off for the would-be occupiers of reserved seats, of which a sufficient number could be obtained in the different rows of boxes. The conductors are Mr. Riseley and Mr. Jacobi, the latter being engaged for the dance music, the former for the overtures, operatic selections, and other ingredients of the ordinary Promenade Concert. The meditated division of labour was not, however, very strictly observed on Saturday evening, for some extracts from Mr. Jacobi's ballets were directed by Mr. Riseley. A difference, however, is probably established between the dance music of the stage and the dance music of the drawing room. The grand orchestra of seventy players is reinforced (sometimes without any apparent reason) by the band of the 2nd Life Guards, and the services have certainly been secured of a fine body—indeed, two fine bodies—of players. The most artistic performance of the evening was the Rondo Capriccioso of Saint Saens, with the solo part in the hands of Mr. Gerard Walenn. Some excellent singing, too, was contributed by Madame Medora Henson and Madame Agnes Janson.

"The Silver King" has not inaptly been described as the best melodrama of our time, and certainly it would be difficult to name another which could justify its claim to superiority. For it is not simply in the ingenuity displayed by the authors, Henry Arthur Jones and Henry Herman, in stringing together a number of thrilling and sensational episodes, so contrived as to carry the spectator headlong onward, that the merit of the piece lies, but rather in the intensely human character of the story. It is all very well for the superior person to speak disparagingly of melodrama, but when its performance brings a lump into the throat of the most hardened male listener and sends the women fumbling to their pockets for their handkerchiefs, it is obviously necessary and proper to allude to it in terms of respect.

And that is exactly what "The Silver King" does—has, as a matter of fact, been doing without pause or cessation during the past seventeen years. This result also, it would appear, is invariably to be depended on. Nor must this fact surprise anyone for, after all, is not "human nature in its essential attributes pretty much the same, however external conditions may differ?" In a sense, therefore, "The Silver King" is as much at home at the Lyceum as it ever was at the Princess's or elsewhere. And assuredly, if the extraordinarily hearty and enthusiastic reception given to the play on its revival on Saturday evening may be regarded as evidence there can be no doubt of its renewed success. How many times Mr. Wilson Barrett has played the principal part, who shall say? Yet of any sign of fatigue or carelessness in his performance there is not the slightest trace. Manly, forcible, and impressive, his portrait of the long-suffering Wilfred Denver is as admirable as ever.

As his devoted wife, Nellie, Miss Maud Jeffries is seen at her best. Her pathos has the quality of absolute sincerity, while the womanly tenderness with which she endows the part makes the strongest possible appeal to the listener. Old jokes finds an excellent representative in Mr. Horace Hodges, and Mr. T. Wigney Percyval realises with perfect success the cool, cynical, and imperturbable manner of "Spider." Nor would it be possible to overpraise the richly humorous sketch of "Old Father Christmas," by Mr. Ambrose Manning. On the close of the performance, Mr. Barrett, after several refusals, was at length forced to deliver a short speech, in the course of which, having first made a gracious reference to Sir Henry Irving, he announced the speedy production of the new play written by himself and Mr. Louis N. Parker. Mr. Barrett concluded with the promise that before his season at the Lyceum ended he hoped to revive "Hamlet," "The Manxman," "Claudian," and possibly "The Sign of the Cross."

Mascagni has, it seems, suspended work upon his opera, "Maschere," in order again to resume the libretto of "Vestilia," which he had abandond owing to a scenic difficulty, a love duet which takes place in the ante-room of the Arena during a fight between gladiators. A somewhat similar situation, it will be remembered, occurs in the last act of Mr. de Lara's "Messaline." Mascagni, by the way, is telling a good tale against himself. He was playing at Court, and one of the little Princesses had been instructed by her mother, in case any question should be asked, to say that "Mascagni was one of the greatest musicians in Italy." Instead, Mascagni asked the little lady which of the great living masters she liked best, and the young Princess at once replied, "There are no great masters living. They are all dead." At this unexpected retort Mascagni, after a blank look of astonishment, burst out laughing, and declared the little Princess to be the most truthful critic in Europe.

Most deserving of attention and of encouragement is Mr. Murray Carson's fresh departure at the Prince of Wales's, Kennington. Mr. Carson has long been beset with the ambition to create a stock company with the assistance of which to produce plays old and new in fairly rapid succession. For the carrying out of his project he has secured the co-operation of Mr. Robert Arthur, who has placed his handsome theatre at Kennington at Mr. Carson's disposal until the end of the year, two or three weeks already booked by travelling companies excepted. In fulfilment of his purpose, Mr. Carson consequently intends to present next Monday a revival of "Richard III.," performed by a company including such excellent artists as Mr. F. H. Macklin, Mr. Luigi Lablache, Mr. Lesly Thomson, Mr. Matthew Brodie, Mr. Creagh Henry, Mr. George Hippisley, Mr. Gereld du Maurier, Mrs. Bernard Beere, Mrs. Murray Carson, and Miss Grace Warner, Mr. Carson himself appearing in the title-role. A further Shakespearian revival, that of "Henry V.," is to follow, while the production of at least two new plays by modern dramatists may be looked for. Mr. Carson, in short, aims at making of Kennington what Phelps made of Sadler's Wells nearly half a century ago.

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE MISHMIS.

IT is stated that a small expedition will start in November next against the Mishmis, who have recently caused a good deal of annoyance by raiding on the Assam frontier. The force will, we believe, consist of about 1,000 men, composed of the 42nd and 44th Gurkhas, 10th Bengal Infantry, half a company of Sappers, and the Military Police, under command of Colonel Molesworth, 44th Gurkhas. This officer commanded the Lakhimpur Police for some years, but has not seen service since the Afghan campaign. It is to be hoped that he will profit by the lessons learned during the Abor Expedition in 1894, and will push on operations and conclude the campaign before the rains commence in the hills about March. The Mishmis can, we understand, put some 12,000 fighting men into the field. They are, however, indifferently armed, their weapon consisting principally of poisoned arrows. Mr. Needham, whose experience of this frontier is well known, will go as Political Officer, and Major Colomb, 42nd Gurkhas, will be Intelligence Officer. It is, of course, a question whether it would not be better to despatch 600 men from one regiment instead of detachments from four units, but doubtless the military authorities have fully considered the advisability of their action.

EXAMINATION OF ARTICLED CLERKS.

THE examination of clerks articled to solicitors commenced yesterday at the office of the Commissioner, High Court, and will continue till Saturday next. The examiners are Mr. Oliver, Commissioner and Master in Equity; Mr. Starling, Clerk of the Crown; and Mr. Dinshaw Jeejeebhoy, of Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, solicitors. All the candidates who had presented applications appeared at the examination. They are—1, Messrs. Perozsha Nusserwanjee Billimoria, articled clerk to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy; 2, Hiralal Dayabhai Nanavati, articled clerk to Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga; 3, Bejanjee Maneckjee Bulsara, articled clerk to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee; 4, Hiralal Munsookhlal Munshi, articled clerk to Messrs. Munsookhlal, Damoder, and Jamsetjee; 5, Narayen Gajanand Jayaker, articled clerk to Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co.; 6, Jehangir Kersasjee Dadachanjee, articled clerk to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen; 7, Jehangir Bhikajee Motiwalla, articled clerk to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy; 8, Sunderdas Narandas, articled clerk to Messrs. Dikshit and Dhrunjishah; 9, Mirza Ali Mahomed M. H. Khan, articled clerk to Mr. M. H. Khan; 10, Devidas Motiram, articled clerk to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram, and Madon; 11, Cowasjee Bamanjee Baman-Behram, articled clerk to Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga; 12, Chhaganlal Dayabhoy Vakil, articled clerk to Messrs. Tyabjee Dayabhoy and Company, and 13, Raghavayya Belliary, articled clerk to Messrs. Chitnis, Motital, and Malvi.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAM CARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Bombay Tramway Company seem to enforce and infringe the bye-laws regarding passengers according as it suits their own purpose. One of the bye-laws distinctly states that a car drawn by a single horse is to accommodate only twenty-five passengers and not more, but since the introduction of the uniform rate of fare the cars drawn by one horse have been made to hold a large number of passengers over the complement that it is really cruelty for the poor horse to draw such a burden. Since the change in the rate of fare the rush of passengers in the tram cars is so enormous that it would be no exaggeration to say that the Tramway Company is not able to cope with increased demand for cars. This morning I was an eye witness to the fact that a car drawn by a single horse had in it as much as thirty-six passengers including the driver inspector and conductor. There is, I am told, such a body in Bombay as the "Society for the prevention of cruelty towards animals," and I have many times observed inspectors of the Society securing the conviction of cartmen for overloading. Cannot the Tramway Company be also thus brought to book?—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Sept. 27. PASSENGER.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—It is said that a Parbhoo of Thana will be appointed as Fouzdar at Bhivandi, in the Thana District, in place of the late Mr. Mhadoo Pandoo, who died of plague there last week. Mr. Issacs, an educated and young Bene-Israel of Bombay, has lately been appointed a Jemadar in the Police Force at Thana on probation.

Most searching inquiries are being made in the Office of the District Judge of Thana for several valuable documents, which are said to have disappeared from the schedule of cases. Mr. Mobsin Badrudin Tyabji, I.C.S., the present Judge of Thana, is very anxious to have the documents in question traced.

It is stated that in the Hindu vs. Musalman riot case at Kalyan, a Halval, who was seriously assaulted by the Musalmans, died in the hospital last week from the injuries he received in the squabble, which took place on the day of Ganpati's festivals. A Musalman, who was severely beaten by the Hindoos in the same scuffle, is now lying in Mrs. Mangaldas Nathubhai's Hospital at Kalyan, in the Thana District. Mr. A. L. M. Wood, acting Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, will try this case himself shortly.

Jania and seven other Kolies of Bemauli are now being tried by Mr. M. B. Tyabji, Sessions Judge of Thana, assisted by a Jury, for murdering a village watchman, named Baldeving Pardeshi, near Bemauli railway station, in Kalyan Taluka, of the Thana District, last month. Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Trimbak Acharya, Government Pleader, is conducting the prosecution, and Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan, barrister-at-law of Bombay, defends the accused.

Inspector Kashinath Balvant, of the local Municipality, made a complaint before the Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana, yesterday, against a Native Christian, named Thomas Joseph, under the Municipal Bye-laws, for omitting to give information to the Municipality of a death which took place in his house in Khatarwada Street a few days ago. The accused will be tried on Friday next.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee, held yesterday, Dr. N. N. Katrak presided, and there were also present:—Dr. Ismail Janmabomed, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Meer Aun Ali, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, and Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya.

LUSTIG SERUM.

On representations made by the Commissioner, Government have conceded the principle that a third of the expense incurred in preparing the Lustig curative serum would be borne by Government, and that the Municipality would be accordingly credited with one-third of the Rs. 23,003 already spent on the preparation. As regarded the continuance of the contribution, a further communication would be made by Government.—This was recorded.

AN UNFOUNDED STATEMENT.

Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia stated in a letter to the Secretary that his contention about the uselessness of the highly paid Divisional Health Officers was supported by the utterances of the Commissioner.

The Commissioner roundly denied having made use of any expression reflecting on the competency of the officers in question.

Mr. Cuffe said that the statement must be held, in the circumstance, to have been utterly unfounded.

The correspondence was recorded along with the Commissioner's explanation.

THE GRAIN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

A letter was received from the Grain Merchants' Association, complaining that consignors of grain were put to great inconvenience and difficulty in getting refund of the Town Duty owing to certain formalities and technicalities required to be complied with by the applicants. The difficulty was greater in view of the large exportation of grain required to be made from Bombay to Gujarat, Kachiawar, and other places on account of the prevailing famine in those parts.—The Commissioner was asked to report on the matter.

CHEAP BULLOCKS AT AHMEDNAGAR.

In response to the Committee's inquiry, the Commissioner forwarded a letter from the Collector of Ahmednagar, who stated that possibly when fodder became scarce and it could not be obtained, a few bullocks suitable for heavy draft-work could be got cheaper than in ordinary times, but it happened seldom for agriculturists, even in those straits, to part with their best stock. Besides, since the disappearance of many animals during the last famine, the district had not yet got its normal number.—The letter was recorded.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

A MEETING of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay was held on the 19th September:—

DISINFECTION SHED.

A Government Resolution, General Department (Plague), dated 15th August authorising the Port Health Officer to rent from the Trustees the site measuring 105' by 50', lying immediately to the west of the Prince's Dock premises, for the erection of a large disinfection shed at a monthly rental of Rs. 105 was submitted, and a letter was read from the Acting Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, requesting that arrangements may be made to place the site referred to at his disposal. A letter was read from the Executive Engineer Presidency, 16th September intimating that the Port Health Officer considers that a shed 105' by 50' inside dimensions with some rooms projecting 6' outside of the shed is necessary; and enquiring whether the Trustees are willing to rent to Government the plot of 110' by 60' in the same place instead of the plot measuring 105' by 50' mentioned in the Government Resolution quoted above.—It was resolved that the site recommended by the Land and Railways Committee, but measuring 10' by 60' may be made available on monthly tenancy at a rent of Rs. 10 per 500 square feet per mensem.

APOLLO RECLAMATION.

The engineer wrote forwarding the plans and specification submitted by the architects, of the stables, coach-house, and shops to be erected on Apollo Reclamation. The proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee were read expressing the opinion that there is no reason to object as regards the location of shops in this particular locality provided they are not to be liquor shops or eating houses, and that they are of a respectable character, but that the garden spaces in front of the shops must be kept perfectly clear, no goods or merchandise pertaining to the shops will be allowed to be stacked on the garden spaces which must be neatly railed off from the pathways leading to the shops' entrances, and recommending that with these provisions the plans be approved subject to Municipal requirements being complied with, adding that the engineer's remarks on the detail should be communicated to the lessee.—Approved.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 16th Sept. 1899.	Total from 1st April to 16th Sept. 1899.	For week ending 10th Sept. 1898.	Total from 1st April to 15th Sept. 1898.
Vessels piloted into harbour	16	428	18	466
Do. do. out of do.	12	438	14	478
Do. transported	16	306	8	375
Do. attended to	1	28	2	30
Do. warped	—	27	1	37

STATEMENT OF VESSEL SUSING THE DOCK HARBOUR WALLS.

	For week ending 16th Sept. 1899.	Total from 1st April to 16th Sept. 1899.	For week ending 10th Sept. 1898.	Total from 1st April to 15th Sept. 1898.
Prince's Dock Harbour Wall	8	134	3	127
Victoria Do.	2	37	3	31
Total	10	171	6	158

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	32 39	35 87	40 80	35 65
Wednesday, Sept. 27th	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Total	32 39	35 87	40 80	35 90
Total fall to Sept. 27th, 1898.	80 57	78 3	80 93	73 44
Total fall to Sept. 27th, 1897.	80 20	80 40	80 10	80 55

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m., and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 27TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1899.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise in Lower Sind, the pressure changes have been small over the whole country. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Gujarat, Cutch, Kathiawar and along the coast from Bombay to Colombo. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 10° in excess of the normal in Berar and at Nagpur, Raipur, Khandwa, Jubulpore, Indore, Rajkot, Agra, Malegaon, Sholapur and Secunderabad, and the minimum 5° to 8° in Rajputana and at Jhansi. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Belgaum.

Humidity changes are generally small and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Jeypore, Jubulpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Bombay, Sholapur, Bangalore and Colombo.

There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations except at Bangalore, where 0·09 cents have been registered.

There is no monsoon on the West or Malabar Coast, and the pressure is abnormally high over the whole country, more particularly in Lower Sind, Gujarat, Central India, Khandesh, Berar, the Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces, where it exceeds a tenth. High pressures which obtained in the south are now showing a gradual tendency to remain so in the north. It is this change that brings about unsettled weather in the Bombay Presidency and on and off the West Coast. However the weather is at present quiet and cloudless over the greater part of the country, and with the high pressure now prevailing it will have a general tendency to remain fine and settled. In Mysore and the Bombay Presidency light scattered rain is probable.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
Officiating Meteorological Reporter for Western India

THE relief force for Chitral, which had all mustered at Nowshera by the end of last week, was to start from that station to march to Chakdara on the 24th and 25th. The 25th Punjab Infantry, the Sappers, and C. and D. sections of No. 33, Native Field Hospital, were to lead the way on Sunday; followed next day by the 32nd Pioneers, the two mountain guns, and A. and B. sections of the hospital.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Gloxinia, 1,818 tons, Captain J Petrie, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hull, (28th August,) with a cargo of coal.

THE Asiatic S N Co's ss Nawab, 2,641 tons, Captain W Crebbin, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, 15th September, with a cargo of rice. During the voyage she experienced fresh Rangoon to Ceylon heavy S W monsoon with heavy rain squalls from thence and dry weather.

THE B I S N Co's ss Pemba, 988 tons, Captain P H Martyr, will sail to-day, for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lieuts Oliver Goldsmith, A Ridd

WRITERS AND READERS.

"When I write," Tolstoy recently said to a friend, "I cannot feel that I write for Russia—I have to write for Europe." Curious admirers may care to know that Tolstoy's writing is elaborated to its final clearness and force by repeated correction and amendment. Some chapters in "Resurrection" were gone over and corrected eight or ten times before being considered good enough to pass the author's censorship. This severe revision produces splendid results, but sometimes it fills Tolstoy's copyists and translators with dismay.

The new book by Mr. Leslie Stephen, which we are to have this autumn has, more or less, occupied him for ten years. He calls it "The English Utilitarians," meaning a group of men who for three generations had a conspicuous influence upon English thought and political action. Jeremy Bentham, James Mill, and John Stuart Mill were successively their leaders. With these three men Mr. Leslie Stephen deals in turn. He is primarily concerned with the history of a school, or sect, not with its doctrines as such. Messrs. Duckworth will publish the volume.

Mark Twain will be identified with the collected edition of his writings in the most intimate way. The first volume of each set is to be signed by him, and every sheet will have the Mark Twain water-mark. When the novelist was in Vienna last year his portrait was done by the Italian painter Spiridon. He regards the portrait as the best of him that has ever been painted, hence it is to be given prominence among the illustrations of the collected edition. Special paper is being made for the volumes, which will be distinguished by their extreme lightness. Messrs. Chatto hope to begin their issue in November.

Out of his memory as a war correspondent, Mr. Edward Vizetelly is writing a book entitled "Egypt and Cyprus." He was at Alexandria during the bombardment of that town by the British forces. Similarly, he saw the taking over of Cyprus by the British authorities. The two events suggest his title, and stand for a general sketch of our intercourse with Egypt and Cyprus. The book is to be published by Messrs Pearson during the autumn. Time and again one notes how literature follows the flag. England in Egypt alone has produced a library of books.

It is understood that the First-Folio Shakespeare, recently sold at Christie's for the record price of £1,700, was bought on behalf of Mr. MacGregor, a wealthy Scotch book-collector, who has an exceedingly fine private library. This is not the tallest First Folio in existence, the Toovey one, purchased with the Toovey library by Mr. Pierpoint Morgan, of New York, being ahead in that respect. However, it has been "washed," while the leaves of Mr. MacGregor's copy are as crisp as Bank of England notes. The whole volume is in beautiful condition, although it has been lying in Beglium for over a century.

The biography of Lewis Carroll is to be followed this autumn by a "Lewis Carroll Picture-Book." It, also, is being prepared by Mr. S. D. Collingwood, the nephew of the witty writer and artist. As most people know, Lewis Carroll was wont to express his fun in drawings as well as in words. A number of these drawings were used in the biography. The present volume is a selection from the whole gallery, with bits of writing which belong to it. Several of Lewis Carroll's original games and puzzles are printed, as likewise a bright essay which was to form one of a series. Canon Duckworth and others are contributing reminiscences of Lewis Carroll to the volume. Mr. Fisher Unwin will publish it.

Within recent years there has been a great increase in the popular liking for natural history books. The reasons for this have often been discussed. Speaking on the matter the other day, Mr. Edward Step, so well known as a natural history writer, said, "I think the great reason is that people cooped up in cities have an instinctive desire towards the country. They can only gratify it by an occasional trip or a bicycle ride, but in books they find a continuous substitute." Mr. Step himself was born in London, but from boyhood he has made visits into the country. To gratify his wishes fully he has been living in Cornwall for five years, but now is back in London.

The fourth volume of the history of our Navy which Mr. Laird Clowes is editing for Messrs. Sampson Low, will appear in a few days. In the main it is occupied with the latter part of the eighteenth century, and so Nelson occurs largely. It has not been thought necessary, however, to say much of the private life of Nelson. The contributors include Sir Clements Markham, Mr. H. W. Wilson, and Mr. Laird Clowes himself. By the bye, the history is now to be extended to six volumes, five having been found insufficient to hold the material available. This will not, however, involve much delay in the completion of the history, for part of the fifth volume is already prepared.

The great highways of England, which the stage coaches made so famous, are renewing their glories through the bicycle. This fact has perhaps encouraged Mr. Charles G. Harper to continue his story-studies of these highways. He is now writing and illustrating a volume dealing with the Exeter road, which, with the Bath road, was the channel to the West of England. The book is announced by Messrs. Chapman, who also have in preparation a work describing. "Life in the 'Zoo.'" Like "Wild Animals in Captivity," to which it is a sequal, it is compiled by Mr. Edward Bartlett from the reminiscences of his father, the late superintendent of the Zoological Gardens. The volume will have pictures in plenty.

Captain S. Eardley-Wilmot has written for Messrs. Sampson Low a popular sketch of "Our Navy for a Thousand Years"—from Alfred to Khartoum. Sir Richard Temple has employed his retirement from the House of Commons in writing a book about it. This will be published by Mr. John Long. "The Sculptor Caught Napping," is the title of a picture book for children shortly to be published by Messrs. Dent. The volume is composed of favorite old nursery rhymes illustrated by a process never before employed. There is an introduction by Mr. Theodore A. Cook. A new edition, at six shillings, of Mr. Archibald Forbes's Life of Napoleon III is being brought out by Messrs. Chatto. It will have nearly forty illustrations. Mr. Hilliard Atteridge's account of "The Wars of the Nineties," which has been appearing in parts, is to be published complete, by Messrs. Cassell, as a seven-and-sixpenny book. Mr. E. A. FitzGerald's mountaineering book is now well advanced, and may be expected in the early autumn. Its appearance was delayed by the illness of the author. Mr. Burleigh announces a small volume by Mr. Maynard Butler, "The First Year of Responsibility." It is a study of Anglo-Jewish character.

"Ouida" has written a novel of Italian village life, entitling it "The Waters of Edera." It will be published by Mr. Fisher Unwin. Mrs. Hodgson Burnett's publishers have not yet received the "copy" of her new story, but they expect to publish it this autumn. Mr. T. W. Speight's novel, forming the "Gentleman's Annual" for this year, will be called "The Web of Fate." So Messrs. Chatto announce. Mr. S. R. Keighley is publishing with Messrs. Pearson "Heronford," a novel of the end of last century. "The Red Rag of Ritual" is a story suggested by the present Church controversy, which Messrs. Warne will publish. The writer is "George Cusack." Mr. Joseph Hocking's new novel, "The Scarlet Woman" will be published by Mr. Bowden about the middle of October.

Sir George Douglas has evidently had a congenial task in the writing of his Border history. Few counties are more full of ancient lore and historic interest than the Border counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Peebles. Sir George has wisely endeavoured to keep clear of the ground already so well treated by Sir Walter Scott in "The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," and by the late Professor Veitch in "The History and Poetry of the Scottish Border," and has therefore refrained from quoting the ballads and folk-lore stories which otherwise would have their place in such a volume. His historical narrative goes back to the earliest days, when, owing to Tacitus, the history of the Scottish Border had, as it were, a false start, for after the clear and concise description of the great Roman historian had been penned, literature again left the Border to that darkness from which it had momentarily appeared. From the re-birth of Border history, the writer takes us all through the turbulent times of the middle ages down to the Border as we know it to-day. Its present inhabitants receive unstinted praise for their sterling characteristics before Sir George lays down his pen. "One cannot but regret that there is now no poetry of the Scottish Border either to praise or blame. The interest and value of the work is further increased by a very complete bibliography of works relating to the three counties and by the inclusion of some excellent maps.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops, of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13,1, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

A SOLICITOR'S LIEN FOR HIS COSTS.

JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY PAGDIWALLA VS. FERDINAND MULHENS AND SOCIETE MERCANTILE.

THEIR Lordships delivered their decision on what originally was a judge's summons taken out by Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji and Dinshaw, and their client, Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Pagdiwalla, calling upon the respondents, Ferdinand Mulhens and Societe Mercantile, to shew cause why the respondents should not pay to them the sum of Rs. 10,996 and interest, being their taxed costs in the suit of Pagdiwalla against Societe, and why the proceedings taken by Mulhens under Section 273 of the Code of Civil Procedure should not be set aside. The summons was argued before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell on the 5th of August last, who delivered his judgment on the 15th August, dismissing the summons, making each party to bear their own costs. Against this judgment and order the applicants appealed on the following grounds:—That the learned Judge was wrong in dismissing the summons. That he was wrong in holding that there were any special circumstances in this case which took it out of the principle of the cases cited by his Mord-ship, and deprived Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji and Dinshaw of priority for theie lien over the respondent Mulhen's attachment. That the learned Judge failed to appreciate that the first and only duty of Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji and Dinshaw was to their own client, and that if they had acted otherwise than they did, their conduct would have been harsh and oppressive to him, if not wholly unjustifiable. That the learned Judge was wrong in holding that there was any obligation on the appellant solicitors to give notice to the respondent F. Mulhens or his agent or solicitors prior to the attachment, that their claim for costs had not been satisfied, or that in the absence of such express notice the respondent or his solicitors have any right or reason to suppose that Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji and Dinshaw's claim for costs had been satisfied. All the respondents, their agent, and solicitors had full notice at all events before the said attachment was realized that the claim of Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji and Dinshaw for costs had not been satisfied. &c.

Mr. Anderson and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs Ardesir, Hormusji and Dinshaw, appeared for the appellant; and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the respondents.

At the outset Mr. Macpherson was instructed to raise the question whether an appeal lay against the order in question, and whether it was a "judgment" within the meaning of the Code. The Appeal Court, without calling upon the appellant's counsel, disallowed this objection.

His Lordship the Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, stated the circumstances in which this summons was taken out, and said that the question was whether the Garnishee order for attachment of the decree taken out on behalf of the respondent Mulhens could prevail against the attorney's lien for costs of Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusji and Dinshaw. His Lordship said two points arose for their consideration. The first was a point of law, and the second was whether there were any circumstances in the case which would deprive Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusji and Dinshaw of the priority of their claim. As to the first point, his Lordship said he felt no doubt whatever that a solicitor's lien must prevail as against a judgment creditor. It was equitable that an attorney should reap the fruit of his labour. The case cited by Mr. Macpherson of the House of Lords, North vs. Steurt, contained a guarded permission of the doctrine of common law. They were here guided by general principles of justice and equity. As to the second point, the statement in Mr. Hormusji's affidavit that "My firm has not received any portion of the taxed costs from the plaintiff or any other person and the whole amount with interest thereon is still due to my firm," was not quite full. We, therefore, acceded to Mr. Macpherson's request to cross-examine Mr. Hormusji. We acceded because Mr. Anderson did not oppose and stated that Mr. Hormusji was willing that he should be cross-examined. Mr. Hormusji had been cross-examined accordingly by Mr. Macpherson. The result was that Mr. Hormusji's statement proved to be substantially correct. Then what were the circumstances which disentitled them to their lien? Their Lordships were unable to agree with the view taken by Mr. Justice Russell. In the first place Mr. Hormusji was not under any obligation to Mulhens or any one. He reserved his right. He did not press his right. It was natural for an attorney not press his own client when the opposite parties were substantial, as the Societe were in this case. What Mr. Hormusjee did he was justified in doing. Moreover, Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen made no request to Hormusjee at the time they paid the damages of the sum of Rs. 10,400, to retain any portion to answer any claim of Mulhens. Even then their Lordships did not think Mr. Hormusjee was under any obligation to comply with such a reguest. As to the ground of non-reply to the solicitor's letters of demand, it may, at most, come to this, that it was a professional discourtesy but that, in their lordships' opinion, did not create any equity whatever against Mr. Hormusjee. The Court saw no such intention of Mr. Hormusjee as seen by Mr. Justice Russell in his judgment and the facts did not justify the inference which the learned Judge relied on. As to the case cited by Mr. Macpherson he did not say that case was an authority on the point. Their Lordships failed to see anything in that case from which they might draw any conclusion contraty to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji and Dinshaw. As tothe alleged want of notice of their lien by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji and Dinshaw, mentioned by Mr. Justice Russell, the Court failed to see how it was possible for those gentlemen to give notice of their lien before they were attacked. As a matter of fact they asserted their lien on the very day the respondent's attorneys informed them of the attachment. Their Lordships therefore held that the attorneys' lien must prevail. It was true, the moneys had passed out of the hands of the Sheriff, but that was due after the summons was taken out, and that ought not to help the respondents.

Their Lordships, accordingly, reversed the order of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, and ordered that the summons be made absolute with all costs below and here.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

SMOKING IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE MIRZA-UEPORTER VS. RAGHUNATH MUCOOND AND ANOTHER.

THEIR Lordships heard further arguments on two rules *nisi* in which the appellant applied that Mr. Shapurjee B. Spencer, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, should show cause why he should not make further inquiries into the charges made by the applicant against the respondents, before the Magistrate, of insulting and wounding his religious feelings by smoking in a railway compartment not reserved for the purpose. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Robertson, and Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster, appeared for Mr. Mirza. The petition of the applicant was argued on 9th August before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, who directed Mr. Spencer to send in a report on the matter.

Mr. Macpherson argued that his client was offended by the conduct of Raghunath, physically as well as religiously, because he was an orthodox Parsee.

The Chief Justice remarked that if the compartment was to seat ten persons—he would say rather "division" instead of compartment—and if one division was full, was not a passenger entitled to force his way into an ther, which was not full?

Mr. Macpherson admitted the correctness of the view taken by the learned Chief Justice, and said that the passenger might find his seat in the division that was not full, but he was not entitled to make himself in any way offensive and wound the religious feelings of the other passengers. His client was a Parsee, and more, he was a Parsee priest, holding orthodox views. In fact what a cow was to the Hindoos, smoking was to a Parsee gentlemen of his client's type. There are Parsees who don't smoke and don't mind other persons smoking, but there are Parsees who don't smoke and do not like other persons smoking. The offence committed was not so trivial as it was supposed to be, and the essence of it consisted in the person smoking without the other man's consent, and blowing the smoke in the other man's face.

Their Lordships reserved their decision, the Chief Justice remarking that the importance or otherwise of the offence would very much depend on what was meant by a "compartment."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th September, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ..... inches	29·937
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·6
Dew Point	73·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·782
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	84·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·2
General Directions of wind*	SW, ESE, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	188
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during the month	3·49
year	35·90
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 27th Sept. ..	0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade....	1	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri.....	16	2	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	6	1	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	2	2	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.....	7	0	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	1	0	2
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	4
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	17
Total.....	33	13	94
Total plague deaths to date...	58,885	49,840	
Same date last year	33	21	128

POONA ENTRIES FOR EXTRA RACES.

FIRST DAY, THURSDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER.
ST ENTRIES CLOSED ON MONDAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER.

The Extra Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr A Sattar's ch aus g Redoubt
Mr Hajee Ismail Saits b aus g Cornalla
Messrs Mathuradass Gooculdass and Anandji Manji's b aus m Clarice
Mr Ulett's b aus g Bayonet
Mr Townsend's b aus g Spark, 6 years
Mr W A Cochrane's b e h Amhurst, 4 years
Mr W A Cochrane's b e m Rags, aged
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's ch aus g Carlton II, aged
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's b aus g Cherry, aged
Mr S K S's br aus g Fortunio
Mr S K S's b e g Knockane
H H Aga Khan's br e h Ayrdale, 4 years
Mr J B's b aus g Marwari, aged
Mr J Hormusjee's br aus g Dakin, 5 years

Arab Plate—Distance 1 1-2 Mile.

Mr A R Amer's ch a p Defender
Mr S A W b a c Earl, 3 years
Mr S K S b a p Angler
Mr S K S ch ch m Esmerald's, 4 years
H H Maharaja Holker's ch a h Shanghai aged
H H Aga Khan's b a p Helios, aged
H H Aga Khan's g a h Mehraj, aged
Mr Flower's b a h Muswood, 6 years
Mr Ali bin Talibs ch a h Khaboor, 5 years
Mr Esuf bin Ebrahim's ch a h King Craft
Mr Lyndon's ch a h Eclipse, 5 years
Mr Moochool Shah's b ch g Lachin, aged

Selling Race—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr S Brandrett's g ch g Cabin Boy, aged Rs. 500
Mr Finch's ch a h Brandy, Rs. 700
Mr Farmer's b a h Kapurthala, Rs. 500
Captain Stannus b ch g Turban, Rs. 500

The September Stakes—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr A W Kushrum's g a h Pilot, 4 years
Mr Bland's b a g Brat
Mr A Sattar's g a g Lucifer
Mr A Amer's ch a h Defender
Messrs G K and D D's b a h Phelwan
Messrs G K and D D's ch a h Muktar
Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saif g a h Anaiza
Mr Ali bin Amer's g a h Bonaparte
Mr Ali bin Amer's b a h Don Carlos
Mr Gordon's ch a h Nabob
Mr S A W's ch a h Jehangir
Mr S K S b a h Young Rex
H H Maharaja Holker's br a h Merryleg, aged
H H Aga Khan's b a h Helios, aged
Mr Flower's bl a h President
Mr Eusuf bin Ebrahim's b a h Nepaul
Mr J B's b a h Romeo
Mr Farmer's b a h Kapurthala
Mr Lyndon's b a h Squire.
Mr Lyndon's b a h Nimrod

The Autumn Plate—Distance ½ Mile.

Mr Baldrey's g a h Jackdaw, 6 years
Mr A Sattar's b aus m Bandicoot
Mr Hajee Ismail Saits br aus g Ocean
Mr Mill's br aus m Peggy
Captain Trevor Boother's b aus m Pateena
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's b e m Poppy, aged
Mr S K S ch aus m Millie
Mr S K S ch aus m Pansy
Mr Allen's b aus m Nydia
Mr Allen's br aus m Kezia
Mr J B's b aus m Nancy, aged
Mr. Farmer's g a h Orphan
Mr Dunbar's b aus g Primus

The Little Plate—Distance ¼ Mile.

Mr Baldrey's g a h Jackdaw 6 years
Mr B's g a g Twilight
Mr Hamood Aboo Shaba's b a h Mutlag
Mr A R Amer's b a h Inventor
Messrs G K & D D's ch a h Muktar
Mr Brandon's b ch g Butcha, 6 years
Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saifs g a h Anaiza
Mr S A W's b a h Gift
Mr S K S ch a h Feeroze
H H Maharaja Holker's ch a h Gold-dust.
Mr Hyde and Aga S Shah's b a h Conqueror
Captain Purvis b a h Advocate, 5 years
Mr Flower's b a h Driver
Mr Cawasjee Burjorjee's ch a h Guiding Star
Mr Sutherland and H Jemseejee's ch an Chester
Mr Farmer's g a h Orphan
Mr Lyndon's b a h Centaur
Mr Swiney's ch a h Muskerry

CECIL GRAY,
Secry., W. I. T. C.

Poona, 25th September, 1899.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 28.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

For dismissal.

E F Nicholson for Government Payne G and S for claiments. In the matter of the Land acquisition act I of 1894 cause in the matter of Government and Gungabai widow of Canjee Bhanjee and other Son Cooderdas Canjee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

712-93—Ardeshir H and D—Nathoobhoy Maneckchand vs Ramjee Bhugwan and others—Chitnis M and M.
9-99—M N Saklatwalla—Shaboodin bin Badulla vs Sulleman Mavarsee and another—Sorabjee and J.
103 and 107-93—Dickshit and D—Luxmibai widow vs Ravjee Vinayekrao Juggonath Shanker Shet—Crawford B and Co.
376-99—Sorabjee and J—Pheroz Ruttonji Watcha vs Framroz Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.
286-99—Wadia and G—Dadabhoy Cowasjee Motisha vs Hussonally Abdulally—Payne G and S, and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

48 and 2282-93—Balkrishna V N K—Hira Fulla and others vs Kaligowria Jugganath—R P Barucha. Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

530-98—Payne G S and Co—Purshotum Pranjeewandas vs Luximbai and another—Little and Co, and Craigie L and O. Part heard.
149-99—Craigie L and O—Dayajee Mowjee Kallianjee vs Luximbai and another—Payne G and Co, and Little and Co. Part heard.
317-99—Little and Co—Hassom Mamoojee and others vs Govindlal Bhishanand—In person, commercial cause.
256-99—Munsukhlal D and J—Caitano Camillo Borges vs Augustus Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J.
412-98—Wadia and G—Purshotum Shivji vs Khatao Dadhar and another—Bhaishanker and K. Not to be called on.
453-99—Bhaishanker and K—Khatao Dadhar vs Purshotum Shivjee—Wadia and G. Not to be called on.
215-99—Ardeshir H and D—Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata vs The Ahmedabad A S and W Co, Ld and another—Nanu and H, and Bhaishanker and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CRowE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

501-99—Janardhan and A—Karim Ayab and others vs Jaffer Mahomed Mi-try—Tyabjee D and Co.
505-99—Payne G and S—Tassalbhoy Piru Mahomed vs Salay Mahomed Noor Mahomed and others.
507-99—Little and Co—The Trustees of the Port of Bombay vs Hajee Abdulla Hajee Abdoolatar.
508-99—In person—Gulba Vuda and others vs Raghunath Macund.
523-99—Captain and V—Nanabhai Anupram vs Dadjee Shanker.

Long Causes.

219-98—R P Bharucha—Vithaldas Ramdas and another vs Thackersey Gella and others—Payne G and S and Nanu and H. Part heard.
602-98—Payne G and S—Eduljee Cowasjee Mahon and others vs Shivjee Sarang and others—Chitnis M and M.
711-98—Hiraial M and M—Hajrabai and another vs Asiatbai and others—Dikshit and D and Khanderao and S.
267-99—Daphtary and F—Framroz Jamshed Aga vs Kikabhoy Abdulally—Tyabjee D and Co.
528-98—Edgelow G and W—Maneckchand Kapurchand vs Baldeodas Mohokumchand and others—Pestonjee R and K.
616-95—Mansuklal D and J—Purshotum Mangaldas and another vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Edgelow G and W.
521-98—Little and Co—Yemnabai and others vs Joosub Hoosein and another,—Payne G S and Co.
290-99—Pestonjee R and K—Pestonjee Jehangir Hormusjee vs The Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co Ld and others—Manshuklal D and J.
370-99—Bicknell M and M—Mahomed Haji Abdulla and another vs Rabiabai and others—Payne G and S.
347-98—Payne G S and Co—Hussonally Mulla Hakimjee vs Ebrahimjee Rahamanjee and others—Wadia and G.

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British Medical Journal.

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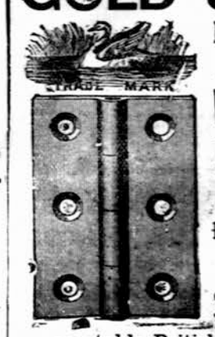

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